je Kinima Dominal,

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1623.—Vol. XXXVI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866.

(SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPEDSIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

(Established 23 years.)

Mr. CROFTS is a SELLER of the FOLLOWING SHARES, net:—10 Stray Park, £2½; 50 Don Pedro, 15s.; 50 Mineral Rights, 15s.; 45 Prince of Wales, 25s. 6d.; 1 West Chiverton, £61½; 5 Great Laxey, £19; 10 Great Vor, £24; 25 East Grenville, £2 3s. 9d.; 10 Wheal Grenville, 30s.; 30 Great Retallack, 10s. £2.; 5 Clifford, £11½; 10 Chiverton Moor, £6½; 50 Frontino, 13s.; 10 Marke Valley, £4%; 10 East Carn Brea, £2½; 15 North Treakerby, £3½.

Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE HAS FOR SALE at nett prices: "20 Bottle Hill, 2s. 9d.; 5 Buller, 255; 40 Calstock Consols, 2s. 6d.; 50 Crebor, 15s. 6d.; 10 Chiverton, £4; 50 Chontales, £3 1s. 3d.; 50 Caldbock Fells, £5s.; 30 Central Snailbeach, 29s.; 100 Dale, 2s. 3d.; 60 East del Rey (55s. pald), 4s. 9d.; 25 East Grenville, 48s.; 20 Frank Mills, £3; 100 Great Retallack, 9s.; 5 Great Wheal Vor. £22'6; 100 Frontino and Bolivia, 11s. 9d.; 50 Mineral Rights, 14s. 3d.; 25 New Lovell, 8s. 6d.; 5 North Roskear, £4'6; 50 Prince of Wales, 23s. 9d.; 25 Penhale and Lomax, 24s. 6d.; 20 Rosewarne United, 12s.; 50 Royalton, 12s. 6d.; 1 South Caradon, 2365; 10 Stray Park, £3; 30 Wheal Grenville, 33s.; 50 West Wh. Kitty, 6s. 9d.; 10 Great Laxey, £18%.

MR. LELEAN, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street.

Guide To Investors, Industria, and Co., Johnsard-erret.

Guide To Investors.—Mr. Lelean's Stock, Share, and Finance, and Editor (to be published on Wednesday next) contains the third of a series of articles on the whole circle of Investments—British and Foreign Stocks and Lomas, Bank and Finance, Railway and Insurance, Gas and Water, and Manufacturing and Commercial Shares; with other information as is necessary to guide intending investors amidst the shoals and quicksands of the multifarious species of investments that now present themselves; and a tabulated statement of the capital, value of shares, liabilities and assets, and the ratio between them; reserve fund, &c., of thirty-eight joint-stock banks. Published by Pottle and Son, 14 and 15, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

Price 6d., or 5s. annually.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 5, Cowper's-court, Birchin-lane, London, has REMOVED to 78, OLD ROAD-STREET, LONDON (close to the Stock Exchange).

EORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., (24 years' experience), Member of the Mining Exchange), DEALS in MINING SHARES at close market prices of the day, either as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account. The following are the

either as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account. The following are the latest market prices:—

Clifford ... \$210\(4 - \) £10\(4 \)
Chiverton ... \$3\(\) 2 4 Great Vor ... £22 - £23 Marke Valley ... \$4\(\) 4\(4 \)
Chortales ... \$3 - 3\(4 \)
East Basset ... \$21 - 22 Mrith Treskerby ... \$5 - 2\(4 \)
East Caradou ... \$6\(4 - 7 \)
East Caradou ... \$6\(4 - 7 \)
East Caradou ... \$6\(4 - 7 \)
East Carn Brea ... \$2\(\) 2 3 West Chiverton ... \$6 - 61 \)
East Carn Brea ... \$2\(\) 2 4 West Chiverton ... \$6 - 61 \)
East Lovel ... \$1 - 10\(\) 2 Stray Park ... \$3 - 4 \)
East Lovel ... \$3\(\) 3\(\) 3\(\) Stray Park ... \$3 - 24 \)
There are some low-priced shares in the above list which should be bought Immediately for a rise, whilst there are others which have attained a high figure should be sold at once.

Sept. 28, 1866. Bankers: Bank of England.

R. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MES D. GENN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

R. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINIS SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES, MINING and FINANCIAL ENTERPHISES, at close market prices, Correct Daily Price List may be had on application.

Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares, References exchanged.

M. R. G. D. SANDY'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR.— SPECIAL NOTICE.—Vide all hitherto published. 48, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C., Sept. 28, 1866.

MESSRS. WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS.

16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs, WILSON, WARD, and CO. are DEALERS in the FOLLOWING SHARES, at market prices: Frontino and Bolivia Gold, Great Laxey, Caldbeck Fells, Penhale and Lomax, New Wheal Towan, and North Treskerby. Can recommend two good mines for investment. Their fortnightly Circular may be had on application.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., is a DEALER in the FOLLOWING SHARES, for
cash or "time on" :Prince of Wales.
Marke Valley.
Wheel less Lovell.
East Lovell.
East Carn Brea.

M. R. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange), LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange),
Has business, as BUYER or SELLER, in the FOLLOWING SHARES, latest
limits of which are annexed:—East Russell, £3%, £3%; East Basset, £22, £24;
Clifford, £10, £10½; South Condurrow, £%, £1½; Chiverton Moor, £5%, £6;
Great Vor, £22, £22½; North Treskerby, £3, £3½; East Basset, £22, £24;
Crebor, 13s., 14s.; Sortridge, 1s.; Lady Bertha, 2s. 6d., 5s.; Drake Walls, £3%,
£%; Prince of Wals, £18, £3s.; Now East Russell, 5s., 15s.; Great Retailack,
8s., 10s.
Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank.

SHAREHOLDERS IN PUBLIC COMPANIES desirous of avoiding calls and further responsibility will find purchasers on applying to Messrs, BARRETT AND CO., 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, and No. 9, SPRING GARDENS, CHARING CROSS. Stocks, shares, &c., bought and sold. Investment Review on application. Cash advances made.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—100 South Callington; 85 West Wheal Kitty; 70 South Grenville, 68, 661; 200 Daie, 28, 9d.; 50 Great Retallack, 12s.; 20 Quebrada, £2; 50 Prince of Wales, 25s.; 50 Guddra, 15s.; 100 Mineral Rights, 14s. 6d.; 70 New Treleigh, 13s. 6d.; 5 East Basset, £23; 20 Frank Mills; 50 Chontales, £34; 35 Wheal Grenville, 27s.; 1 Wheal Seton, £1634; 150 Frontino and Bolivia, 11s. 9d.; 2 West Sharp Tor, £22; 55 North Crofty, 26s. 9d.; 1 West Chiverton, £624; 30 Great South Tolgus, 16s.; 3 Tincroft, £12; 100 Bottle Hill, 3s.; 60 North Downs, 9s.; 70 North Chiverton, 15s.; 20 West Caradon; 200 Worthing, 16s. 6d.; 80 New Lovell, 9s.; 120 Hlogan, 10s.; 60 East Chiverton, 30s.; 50 Gawton, £3; 100 Boyalton, 20s. paid; 60 Redmoor, 5s.; 100 Anglo-Brazilian, 9s. 6d.; 120 Don Pedro; 50 Maudiln, 30s.; 100 Hollybush, £2 paid; 60 Rosewarne Consols; 80 Camborne Yean.

orne Vean. CIAL BUSINESS in South Callington, Minera, United Mexican, Alamillos Phillip, Frank Mills, and Devon Great Consols.

M. R. PETER WATSON has been in Cornwall and Devon during the pastseven to eight weeks, visiting and obtaining general information respecting most of the leading Dividend and Progressive Mines. He will return to London to-morrow (Saturday), when he will be in a position to advise with his customers and others as to PURCHASES or SALES of CORNISH or DEVON MINE SHARES.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

BUYERS AND SELLERS OF CORNISH AND DEVON OYERS AND SELLERS OF CORNISH AND DEVON
MINE SHARES will find full particulars respecting the leading Dividend
and Progressive Mines in PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING GIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES,"
published every Friday evening (in time for post), price 6d. each copy. Forwarded on application.
In yesterday's "Weekly Circular" (No. 390), and next Friday's (No. 391), will
be found important information.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

CTOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Raliway, Joint-Stock Banks, Dock, Insurance, Canal, Mining, Steam-ship, &c., and every other description of shares bought and sold at nett prices.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES to BUY or SELL Raliway, Bank, Mine, and other shares and stocks, punctually attended to, at nett prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

Twenty-two years' experience. (Two in Cornwall and Twenty in London.) Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., Is a BUYER or SELLER of Tresavean, East Lovell, Great Vor, Clifford, Thuroft, North Treskerby, Chontales, Marke Valley, Rast Caradon, Credit Foncier, Anglo-American, Atlantic Telegraph, and American securities, at the current prices of the day. Telegraphic messages promptly attended to.

Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.

Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. C. A. POWELL, SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. Business transacted in the PURCHASE or SALE of SHARES at nett prices for cash or the fortnightly settlement. Sept. 28, 1866. Bankers: Bank of England.

CALDBECK FELLS, FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA, CHON-TALES, MINERAL RIGHTS.—Parties wishing to BUY or SELL in either of the above will find a ready medium for the negociation of their busi-ness by applying to Mr. C. A. POWELL, 78, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Messrs, WARD and JACKMAN refer their friends to their remarks in this day's Journal, p. 621, respecting those mines marked thus *. All orders to buy or sell shares of every description promptly attended to, for ash or account.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

R. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 12 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, an nett prices: 5 Tresavean, £5½.

5 Encard Brea, £213 9

1 West Seton, £134.
10 East Lovell, £11½.
5 Grambler, £4 16s. 3d.
5 Grambler, £4 16s. 3d.
5 Grambler, £4 16s. 3d.
6 Go. Laxey, 33s. 94
6 Oboth Crofty, 28s. 3d.
6 Great Fortune, £4½.
5 South Crofty, £14.
5 East Greaville, £2.
40 Wh. Grenville, 28s. 9d.
15 East Baseet, £22½.
5 Carra Samborne, 27s. 6d.
15 Cook's Kitchen, £6½.
5 East Greaville, £2.
40 Wh. Grenville, 28s. 9d.
15 East Baseet, £23½.
5 South Frances, £21½.
5

PARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 2, BUCKLERSBURY, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., are in a position to NEGOCIATE BUSINESS in the FOLLOW-ING SHARES at close market prices:—

Closing prices, Friday Evening, 28th September, 1866.

Buyers. Sellers. Buyers. Sellers.

ng, 28th September, 1866.

Buyers, Sellers.

Herodsfoot ... & 31\(\frac{1}{2}\) & 33\(\frac{1}{2}\)

Marke Valley ... & 31\(\frac{1}{2}\) & 33\(\frac{1}{2}\)

North Downs ... 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) & 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)

North Treskerby ... 3 ... 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)

Prince of Wales ... 28s ... 24s.

St. John del Rey ... 4 ... 4 ... 46

Tlineroft ... 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)

West Caradon ... 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)

West Chiverton ... 62 ... 64

Wheal Grenville ... 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) 16\(\frac{1}{2}\)

Wheal Seton ... 162\(\frac{1}{2}\) 16\(\frac{1}{2}\)

Wheal Suller ... 26 ... 28

South Grenville ... 26 ... 28

South Grenville ... 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)

1 Record for October 1 Is now ready,

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, MINING OFFICES, 70 and 71.

Mr. REYNOLDS arges his friends to be very cautious in dealing as sellers in the present state of the mining market. Sound mining securities must have very important changes for the better; but he reminds his friends that there are such things as unsound mines, not worthy of the slightest notice. The fact of shares being actively dealt in on the London market is no safe guide for investors. Mr. REYNOLDS offers the public his best services, and his opinion will be found to be unbiassed and well founded.—Sept. 29, 1866.

REYNOLD'S "CIRCULAR" FOR SEPTEMBER.—NO MORE COPIES of this "CIRCULAR" WILL BE ISSUED GRATIS AFTER THIS DAY. Two Shillings per copy will be the price during the ensuing week, after which no more for September month will be sent out.—Apply to Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, Lendon, E.C.

OUTH CALLINGTON.—Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS begs to inform all sellers that they will find a ready market for shares on application to him. He will at the same time be happy to give every information n his power respecting the present position and prospects of the mine. 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., Sept. 29, 1866.

To and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C., Sept. 29, 1866.

INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND BANK AGENCY.—

Established 1839.

BANKERS—London and County Bank.

This Agency undertakes the investment of Capital in British and Foreign Government Stocks and Joint-stock Companies upon advantageous terms; and devotes special attention to the selection of self. Securities as pay good dividends, are readily convertible, perfectly free from risk or liability, and the most probable to specify and permanently improved in value.

Every information afforded to Trustees and others, who seek investments of a strictly eligible and safe character.

Loans granted on Stocks and Shares having a market value, interest allowed upon deposits, and every description of Bank and Money Agency business transacted.

CHARLES PETERS, Sec.

No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

M R. C H A R L E S T H O M A S, MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

SALE OF MINES AND MINING SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION. R. CHARLES THOMAS WILL SELL, at the London Tavern,
Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 3d of October, at One o'clock pre-

EAST WHEAL GRYLLS MINE, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS.
WHEAL GRYLLS MINE, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS.
GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS MINE, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS.
EAST WHEAL VOR MINE, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS.
GODOLPHIN HILL MINE, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS.
MINIG SHARES.
120 No. Dev. Silver-Lead. 106 Bedol-Aur.
15 East Bottle Hill. 20 North Pool. 1 Wheal Rose.
20 Prince of Wales. 20 Central Minera. 50 South Condurrow.
Persons desirous of purchasing any of the above shares previously to the day of sale can, in most cases, do so, by application to the auctioneer, with positive offer.

oner.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the offices of the auctioneer,
3. Great St. Helen's, London, E.C., and at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Floetstreet, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 18, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. THOMAS for the present week recommends for purchase South Condurrow, West Kitty, and Prince of Wales. The following are FOR SALE, free of commission:—20 West Kitty, 7s. 6d.; 15 South Condurrow, £1; 30 Dale, 3s.; 50 North Dolcoath, 5s.; 8 West Caradon, £10½; 30 Prince of Wales, 23s. 6d.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds of securities at closest nett prices for cash or account. ash or account.

Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous payment.

Daily price list on application.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. F. W. MANS ELL, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.,

STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER (Eighteen years' experience),
Has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES, either as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account:

Closing prices, Friday, Sept. 28, 1866.

Cape Copper. 29/4 9/4 Great Vor. 22/4 25
Carn Camborne 1/4 1/2 Great Laxey 17/2 18
Ciliford 10 10/3 Grambler 48, 5/4
Chiverton Moor 5/4 5/4 North Treskerby 3/4 3/8
Chontales. 2/8 3/4 North Treskerby 3/4 3/8
Chontales. 2/8 3/4 North Downs 8s. 10s.
East Basset 20 22 Prince of Wales 23s. 26s.
East Carn Brea 2/8 3/4 West Basset. 3/4 1/4
East Carn Brea 2/8 3/4 West Basset. 3/4 1/4
East Lovell 10/4 10/4 West Chiverton. 60 6/2/4
East Lovell 10/4 10/4 West Chiverton. 60 6/2/4
East Lovell 10/4 10/4 West Chiverton. 60 6/2/4
East Russell 3/4 3/4 West Chiverton. 60 6/2/4
East

H ENRY GOULD SHARP, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, No. 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C., Has just returned from Cornwall, and can advise a few PROGRESSIVE MINE SHARES for SAFE INVESTMENT, in which a great rise in price is certain. Member of the Mining Exchange.—Bankers: London & Westminster, Lothbury.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Grenville, Wheal Buller, and West Caradon shares.

M R. WILLIAM WARD,
STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
NO. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. WARD is a BUYER of Furze Hill Wood shares. Sellers please state

number and price. MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., Bankers: Imperial Bank.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MCNEILL and LONG have REMOVED from 7. Pope's Head-alley, Lombard-street, to 31, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

POR SALE, the FOLLOWING SHARES:—25 Gwydyr Park, 1s. 6d.; 25 Dale, 4s.; 15 South Callington, 27s. 6d.; 5 Gothic, £2%; 25 West Wheal Kitty, 8s.; 45 S. Bastow and Co., £10 (fully paid to £1).

Apply to Mr. R. Emerson, 28, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C. Advice given on the sale and purchase of shares.

Eighteen years' experience in Cornwall and twelve in London.

SOUTH CALLINGTON.—Last week I advised the purchase of this stock; I repeat the advice in a more urgent measure now. The mine is divided into a few shares; and, consequently, a slight demand materially affects the price. An advance of 5s. per share has been established since Saturday last.—Apply to Mr. R. EMERSON, 28, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. ROBERTSON BROTHERS AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS.

16, ABCHURCH LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,
Are prepared to BUY or SELL, at close prices, for each or the fortnightly settlement, shares in East Wheal Lovell, Clifford Amalgamated, Great Wheal Vor, East Caradon, West Caradon, East Wheal Russell, Frince off Wales, Chontales Gold, Atlantic Telegraph, and Angio-American Telegraph.

Telegrams promptly attended to.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, continues to deal, at close market prices, in all good sound DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, either for cash or the account.

PRINCE OF WALES MINE,—TWO HUNDRED (12,800ths) SHARES FOR SALE, at 22s. 6d. per share; or an offer wanted.—Apply by letter to Mr. S. Bradley, 48, Skinner-street, E.C.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICE 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C. OFFICES OF.

THE GREAT LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). THE SNAEFELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). THE EAST SNAEFELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). THE EAST LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). THE REINNIE LAXEY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). THE CENTRAL SNAILBEACH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). OFFICES,

MESSES. R. C. CLIFTON AND CO., SHAREBROKERS, ALDINE CHAMBERS, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

Mines inspected, and reports furnished. The best practical advice given to capitalists as to investments in mining,

Bankers: National Provincial Bank, Manchester.

M. R. ALBERT BURY, SHAREBROKER, WREXHAM, has FOR SALE in the Minera district SHARES in the Minera, Minera Union, Central Minera, Pool Park, and Park Mines, at lowest prices.;

Prevry information given, and snare into forwarded on application.

Prival and the provided and the provided and application.

Mr. THOMAS SPARGO, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, CLORROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF AUGUSTASS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANGES, and ALL OTHER DISCEPTIONS of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted businessed mining and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City E.C., Bankers London and Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).

Original Correspondence.

PROOF OF SLATES BY FIRE, AND ANALYSIS OF SLATE

PROOF OF SLATES BY FIRE, AND ANALYSIS OF SLATE. SIR.—The first reference by "Cambrian" to the "proof of slates by fire" I find in his letter in the Journal of March 24 last, in which he states, "I think I have a right to place first, as a test of the most durable slate, that of trial by fire;" and then he adds, after mentioning the manner in which such test should be applied, "This test I look upon as the best and swrest as to the durability of slates, and, consequently, also of their highest marketable value." Then follows this noticeable sentence:—"The great bulk of slates which I know do not possess this property; and I know none, except from one quarry, which do. But the quarry, or quarries, which do possess it are more valuable than any others if they can bear also the three following tests:—I. That they should saw well by machinery.—2. That they should dress well by machinery—and 3. That they should plane well by machinery." The same letter contains, also, the following statement:—"I assert broadly that analysis, even when made by the most should dress well by machinery—and S. Inta they should place wen by machinery." The same letter contains, also, the following statement:—"I assert broadly thatanalysis, even when made by the most eminent men, and men of the most undoubted character, is not of the least practical use." The following seems to have been the reason for adopting this conclusion,—that an "analyser" at the Museum of Practical Geology informed "Cambrian," "We can give you the exact component parts of your slates by analysis, but that would not enable us at all to say why such component parts should make the slates capable of bearing such great heat without any apparent effect on them." Therefore, "Cambrian" asserts that "analysis is not of the least practical use." I have carefully made the foregoing extracts from this particular letter of "Cambrian's," as I intend to test the two propositions separately, in order that assertion may not be mistaken for proof, and that a multitude of words may not pass current for sound argument.

I shall, therefore, assume, as indisputable the proposition laid down

I shall, therefore, assume, as indisputable the proposition laid down by "Cambrian," and accept it, that the test by fire "is the best and surest as to the durability of slates, and of their highest marketable value; and I also accept the three other conditions enumerated by him, and which I have already mentioned, although there are many quarries producing slates which will saw well and dress well by machinery, and plane well, but which will not bear the severer test by fire. I am afraid that the use of such a term as durability, when applied to slate, may mislead many persons not practically conversant with the nature of slate. As used with reference to the best metallic slate, the word is antirely inemplies for its miles some known or imagithe word is entirely inapplicable, if it implies some known or imaginary limit to the durability of the thing spoken of; for, in fact, no limian reasonably be assigned to the durability of what is worthy

limi an reasonably be assigned to the durability of what is worthy of the name of best slate. I have seen slates on the roof of one of the oldes ::hurches in Wales which have undoubtedly been laid for centuries, and they are as sound as the first day they were placed there, though they were the mere top rock of a quarry long since opened. But "Cambrian" having stated his own terms as to the test to which slates should be subjected to entitle them to the character of "the best and most durable;" and having had, in my letters of April 21 and May 12 last, and in Mr. Bamber's certificate, evidence of the slates from the Prince of Wales Quarry having borne all the required tests, is scarcely afterwards at liberty to object to his own infallible test by fire, which he practically does when he objects to infallible test by fire, which he *practically* does when he objects to the combinations which a scientific analysis of the same slate reveals, even though some constituents are found there of which "Cambrian"

was unaware, and of which he may disapprove.

The question of analysis and constituents I shall deal with next, and for further answer to "Cambrian's" objections on this point again refer him to the extracts and arguments contained in my letter

of Sept. 1: and if "Cambrian" will not profit by the lesson, I must be content to leave that part of the subject to the judgment of your readers and intelligent correspondents.

The facts I have proved are these—that the slates from the Prince of Wales Quarry, according to "Cambrian's" test, are among the "best and most durable." I further beg to inform him that they saw well by machinery, that they dress well by Francis's machines, by which all the slates are made and that they also well by machinery. by machinery, that they dress well by Francis's machines, by which all the slates are made, and that they plane well by machinery; and, I will further add, that for even cleavage, thin split (I have some split to less than 1-16th of an inch, 25 by 12), purity, and uniformity of colour—there being neither spot nor stripe in them—strength and flexibility, and every quality which constitutes the best slate, as well as unchangeability of colour, they will not suffer by comparison with any slate produced in any quarry in Wales, no matter from what depth. Assuming these statements to be facts, does it not appear to be a decirable their to secretic by a conference of the colorist whether the secretic by a conference of the colorist whether the colorist whether the conference of the colorist whether t be a desirable thing to ascertain by a careful analysis what are the constituents of slates which present so many and valuable properties to our notice; not that we may raise objective theories against recorded truths, but that we may learn and silently admire the beautiful work of the Creator, who, out of seeming contrariety, produces hear nearly a black and a contrariety of the contrariet harmonious blending, and secures results which excite our astonish ment, from combinations which our limited knowledge would have led us to reject as wholly unsuited to their production? When we have before us two such ascertained facts as—first, "best slates," according to "Cambrian's" test; and, next, a scientific and undoubted analysis of them as a guide to us in our investigations into the qualities. lities of other slates—is it not either presumptuous or abourd for a writer to "assert broadly" that "analysis of slate is not of the least writer to "assert broadly" that "analysis of slate is not of the least practical use?" Does this imply that ignorance is superior to know-ledge, and that the steps—or, in other words, the ascertained facts—by comparison of which we have gradually learned to measure even the planets in space, are not of the least practical use, because we cannot comprehend all the properties of those heavenly bodies? One fact ascertained, may lay the foundation of a theory affecting distant worlds, but no theory can controvert an ascertained fact. And on what foundation does "Cambrian" make the assertion that "analysis is not of the least practical use?" Simply on the answer obtained by him in Jernyn-street, that they could only furnish him with facts, and not with reasons, why certain combinations produced certain results. Why, if "Cambrian" strives for an age he will never arrive at any other conclusion. The chemistry of Nature will only be partially revealed to him by the skilful analyst; but if he will be content stially revealed to him by the skilful analyst; but if he will be content studiously to compare the facts thus ascertained, instead of striving to invent theories, he may also add something to the stores of

human knowledge.
"Cambrian" objects to the analysis of slate as not of the least practical use. Has he ever obtained such analysis? Has he ever seen any analyses of other slates? Has he compared the constituents of one description of slate with the analysis of other descriptions of slates? and how far does his experience of this matter extend? How does "Cambrian" know that all slates do not contain, in varying proportions, all the constituents contained in the analysis I have published? Did "Cambrian" ever see a slate composed wholly of "silica and alumina?" How does he prove the presence of iron, lime, magnesia, or manganese in slate at all, except by analysis, which he declares to be of no practical use? Why, if of no practical use does in slate at all, except by analysis, is in slate at all, except by analysis, does dical use? Why, if of no practical use, does of the slate of the s magnesia, or manganese in slate at all, except by analysis, which he declares to be of no practical use? Why, if of no practical use, does he adopt Mr. Bamber's analysis in part, as confirming his theories, and reject the remainder which ignores them?

I shall be glad to receive from "Cambrian" full and explanatory

answers to the foregoing questions, and I hope he will treat the sub-ject in a philosophical spirit, and with a view to impart to others some of that knowledge which has enabled him to assert with so much confidence what qualities and influences iron, lime, magnesia, manga-nese, and the other constituents of slate, really possess and exercise in the peculiar combinations in which they are found to exist. His remarks respecting acids, which were experimented with by Mr. Bamber, after he had obtained his quantitative analysis, are not quite philosophical—to me they seem unworthy of the writer and of the philosophical—to me they seem unworthy of the writer and of the subject, and one would scarcely conceive they were penned by m scientific investigator.

If "Cambrian's" mode of reasoning were to be received as conclusive, we should inevitably plunge into a sea of errors, and condemn everything we could not comprehend. Take, for instance, the atmoeverything we could not comprehend. Take, for instance, the atmosphere we breathe, which in a state of purity keeps us in health and strength. Analyse the atmosphere, and we find nitrogen, or poison, 79; oxygen, or the life-sustaining principle, 21—or about 4-5ths of the life-destroying principle to 1-5th of vital air. And, be it remembered, these gases are not chemically, but only mechanically combined; and yet this mysterious compound of gases of directly antagonistic character composes the balmy air so essential to our existence. Analysis reveals the subtle combination of life-destroying and life-sustaining elements. Would "Cambrian's" reasoning leave

and life-sustaining elements. Would "Cambrian's reasoning leave him free to predict the existence of so much of the poisonous element in what we call "pure air," or to approve of the compound as likely to produce the very "best" atmosphere?

Again, iron, which "Cambrian" says "in any form is bad," is found to pervade almost everything in Nature, gives the green, blue, red, yellow, and brown colours to many precious stones, and occurs in all rocks, into the constitution of which it usually enters as a base to silten; and the protoxide of iron, as it appears in Mr. Ramber's In all rocks, into the constitution of which it usually enters as a base to silica; and the protoxide of iron, as it appears in Mr. Bamber's analysis, is almost unknown in a separate state. I think, therefore, it may fairly be assumed that this combination of iron with the other constituents particularised in the analysis, has aided in giving colour to and perfecting the slate which, by "Cambrian's" tests, is entitled to the designation of "best slate." We are not, therefore, I submit, justified in rejecting iron "in any form" as an improper constituent of slate, to which we probably owe all the colour, nor is constituent of slate, to which we probably owe all the colour, nor is it necessary, as I have shown, in order to account for its presence to assume, as "Cambrian" has, "the contiguity of a bed of iron to the assume, as slate vein,"

Lime forms another subject for "Cambrian's" objective theory, and appears in the analysis as 0.605, or a little more than 1 per cent. The quantity "Cambrian" omitted to state; but although lime in The quantity "Cambrian" omitted to state; but although lime in excess is only to be found in very inferior slate, this earth was brought prominently into notice, in relation to the analysis, and commented on by "Cambrian." Lime, next to silica, forms a material portion of the solid fabric of the globe, and the minute quantity in which it is found in the analysis probably assists in producing the fine cleavage so essential to perfection in slate. The emerald, by analysis, has been found to contain 1; per cent. of lime; the precious garnet, 3 per cent; the common garnet, from 8 to 18 per cent; and the cinnamon stone, 31 per cent. of this earth, in each case in beautiful combination with other atoms. Why, then, if lime in such proportions be essential to the composition of precious stones, should anyone arbitrarily object to one half per cent. in slate.

Potash is another constituent of the slate in question, and as this alkali exists in all soils, and thence becomes an ingredient of all ve-

atkali exists in all soils, and thence becomes an ingredient of all vegetable life, it is not surprising that it should also be found in slate rock, and it probably forms an essential element in the composition of what we call "best" slate. Potash, in the state in which we are accustomed to see it, as a carbonate, the potash of commerce, is a highly deliquescent salt, and from its great affinity for moisture may be supposed, by a superficial observer, to be an unfit component of a material, the chief excellence of which is considered to consist in its be supposed, by a superficial observer, to be an unit component of a material, the chief excellence of which is considered to consist in its non-absorbent quality; but the potash of commerce, as obtained by lixiviation, and the potash of Nature, are found in most dissimilar conditions. In the first, as a carbonate, it exists in the readiest form for assimilation with other substances; while in the second it is found in one of the most intractable in nature. Potash in the rock exists as a silicate, one of the most obdurate forms with which chemists have to deal; and in this state it will, no doubt, be found in the analysis of Mr. Bamber, for, after the quantitative analysis had been made by him, when testing the separated constituents by acids, it will be perceived that "potash remained as in the analysis, 4.026, not decomposed by acids." I need scarcely reply to the observation of "Cambrian," that "what

In eed scarcely reply to the observation of "Cambrian," that "what acids do decompose the weather may," for it is well known to all who possess even the rudiments of chemistry, that the acids used in such severe tests are capable of dissolving the metals, except gold, and yet 57 per cent, of the varied materials, forming the slate analysed, could not be decomposed by acids. Will "Cambrian" furnish me with the result of a test equally severe, which has been applied to any other slate? "Cambrian" evidently overlooks the fact that, prior to the analysis, all the constituents of the slate were chemially combined, and that before they could be operated upon by the destructive process, they had to be chemically separated. The remark, therefore, that "what acids do decompose, the weather may," is neither scientific nor correct. What does "Cambrian" say to his favourite "silica and alumina" being so decomposed, as they were by the acid test, to the extent of 21 per cent.? Suppose slates could be formed wholly of silica and alumina—and I should like "Cambrian" to try the process—what would be their colour, as these are colourless bodies, and how much would remain after exposure to the weather, according to his theory, that what acids do decompose, the weather may? For want of other ingredients, I fear his slates would soon disappear altogether, and that he would pine for iron to make them visible.

"Cambrian" is wanting, I think, in precision; and this absence of a desirable faculty gives me additional trouble, for I am not in-

them visible.

"Cambrian" is wanting, I think, in precision; and this absence of a desirable faculty gives me additional trouble, for I am not inclined to allow errors to remain unrefuted. In his letter of Sept. 8, referring to lime, he states "every particle of it was decomposed on analysis." Now, neither of these statements is correct; the analysis gives only the components and quantities. The subsequent application of the destructive test by acids was made for the purpose of proving the capacity of each individual constituent to bear the severest test to which the most obdurate metals or earths could be subjected, and had no other relation whatever to the analysis. The quantities could had no other relation whatever to the analysis. The quantities could not have been given, if the constituents had been decomposed on analysis. These assertions are on a par with another in the same letter, that "iron in any form is bad (?)."—"It deteriorates the cleavage if it exists to a great extent (query, what is a great extent?), as it does the slates also when deposited in the form of cubes of iron pyrites."—"The analysis also shows that it entirely decomposes." As pyrites."—"The analysis also shows that it entirely decomposes." As I have before stated, the analysis shows nothing of the sort. "Iron pyrites," it may be observed, is not what "Cambrian's" statement would seem to imply, cubes of iron, but is composed of about 52 parts of sulphur and 48 of iron, and may, therefore, more properly be denominated sulphur, by which name alone it is known to quarrymen, and to miners as "mundie." This substance is largely employed in the manufacture of sulphuric acid; and if the subject had been "sulphur in slates," the reference to it would have been appropriate.
"Cambrian" does not appear to attach much importance to the favourable or unfavourable geological conditions under which veins

camprished or unfavourable geological conditions under which veins of slate exist. Everyone who knows anything practically of slate veins is well aware that without the immediate contiguity of greenstone, felspathic rock, or another rock, geologically known as sandstone, and which largely prevails in the Cambrian formation, really good slates are not likely to be found; but, if one of these rocks form the boundary rock parallel to the slate vein, and has produced a proper effect on the vein both chemically, by assimilation, combiproper effect on the vein, both chemically, by assimilation, combi-nation, infusion, or whatever the action may be, and mechanically by pressure, then we may expect to find slates of good metallic character and, unless these conditions do exist, I should not expect to find sound metallic slate. Does not the admission of this fact point to another as consequential therefrom—that the character of the slate depends entirely upon the nature of the rock which so to speak has or upon it; and may it not reasonably be inferred that the greenstone or other rocks, which exercise so great an influence upon the slate veins, will be found, on analysis, to contain the same constituents as

those veins, though in different forms of aggregation?

The following is from "Cambrian's" letter of April 28, the meaning of which may be quite understood by the writer himself, but to me the paragraph seems obscure, and not calculated greatly to en-lighten other minds on the subject. "Cambrian" says "It is a well-known fact that the best and most durable slate is invariably got in close contiguity to beds of quartz (or flint), and that sounder slate is got below, where occasional little bunches exist on the surface, without extending to more than a yard or two in depth." Either the writer of the sentence I have quoted had not a clear conception of the matter on which he thus expressed himself, or the printer has made sad havoc with his manuscript. It certainly cannot mean that "the best and most durable slate" is got above, and "sounder," or better, below. But my principal object in making the quotation is to show that the geological views of the writer are of a limited character, and that he regards the comparatively small portion of intruded matter (quarts), which is scarcely found at all in many slate veins, and certainly not in beds in any, as of more importance than the vast masses of the rocks I have mentioned, the presence or absence of which I have no hesitation in stating really gives a character of which I have no hesitation in stating really gives a character of minds. sence of which, I have no hesitation in stating, really gives a character to every slate vein.

"Cambrian" desired a full discussion of the subject, I am willing to afford him a fair opportunity for obtaining it. I claim from him, in return, reasonable proofs in support of his assertions, and conclude with a hope that he will contribute something calculated to enlighten me, and the world in general, on these areans of Nature.

North Wales, Sept. 24. THOMAS HARVEY,

THE SLATE TRADE-QUARRY ACCOUNTS.

THE SLATE TRADE—QUARRY ACCOUNTS.

SIR,—The subject of quarry accounts is one of such great importance, that no outside remarks shall induce us to deviate from the proposed course of adhering to them alone. We wish to address that class of your readers who receive the fact as a truism that slate quarries are the best investments going, not only on account of their being a home production, but also on account of the great interest they pay when proper safeguards are adopted to secure their management. The peculiar branch of that management to which our heading refers is the most material of all, after it has been ascertained, in the first instance, that a really good vein of slate rock exists; and all the necessary qualifications of such a vein have not, so far as we know, been more fully described than in Dr. Bower's pamphlet on the subject. The question of quarry accounts was first mooted in the Journal of Aug. 25 with considerable difficence, and public criticism fully invited on it. A form of pay-sheet was then given, as introductory to the whole question of quarry accounts. A solitary assertion was made on this form in a letter in the Journal of the 1st inst., and was replied to in the Journal of the 8th inst. It must be remembered that, in addition to the fact that the form of pay-sheet was not only approved by an auditor who was a public accountant, but that it was absolutely adopted from the form used at the Penrhyn and Llanberis Quarries. Will Mr. Harvey, the writer of the letter just referred to be kind enough to furnish, through the Journal, a skeleton form of pay-sheet such as he has been in the habit of using? It does seem too bad to find fault and not to afford an opportunity of amendment. If such a form be furnished it shall be treated with all courtesy.

The pay-sheet, although introductory to the important question of the balance-sheet, and the still more important question of the balance-sheet, and the still more important question of the

such a form be furnished it shall be treated with all courtesy.

The pay-sheet, although introductory to the important question of the balance-sheet, and the still more important question of the profit and loss account, does, however, furnish a very material foundation for both these most assential accounts. It is as well, also, to make a remark here which has not been before made—that the quarry manager should, with the monthly pay-sheet, furnish a regular account of the slates made, their quality and sizes, and, if of different colours, then of the colours also. All these form material elements for the public auditor. public auditor.

public auditor.

Perhaps enough has now been said by way of introduction to the general balance-sheet and profit and loss account, of which we append the forms. They are given with the same diffidence and with the same invitation to honest criticism which has been before invited. and which will not only be received with sincere thanks, but adopted also, if conducive to the improvement of the form now given:—

BALANCE SHEET OF THE ----- SLATE QUARRIES, MADE UP TO DEC. 31, 1863. Total £ Original cost of quarries, 1862.
Development of quarries, 1862.
Ditto 1863.
Machinery and working plant
Buildings
Furniture
Sundry debtors—dne on calls (if 80).
Interest due on the above.
Amount due for slates sold
Amount due for stores sold
Amount due for rents...
Slates in stock, Dec. 31, 1862
Stores in stock, Dec. 31, 1863
Balance of profit and loss (if 80) Leaving balance PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR 1864. PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE LEAR

Balance from 1862 (if so)

Slates in stock Dec. 31, 1863, and payments received for slates sold and credited in 1863.
Cost of manufacture of slates
General expenses, proportion of charges.
Carriage of slate to port
Carriage of stores, &c., to quarries
Interest and bank commission (if so)

Leaving balance£

It is hoped that these accounts may form the commercial basis of a commercial enterprise inferior to none in the world, and it is to men of this class they are submitted, with all diffidence, for their suggestions. These are believed to be new in many most material respects, and especially in that of the profit and loss account. This, at all events, may be said of them, that they have for several years given to the proprietors of the quarries who have used them the most perfect satisfaction; but this can scarcally be wondered at, considering the foundation on which they were laid.

It is as well to repeat, by way of a concluding remark, that the ap-

It is as well to repeat, by way of a concluding remark, that the ap-pointment of auditor is a question of very material consequence.

THE SLATE-MAKING PRICE LISTS-DIP OF SLATE VEINS IN CARNARVONSHIRE AND MERIONETHSHIRE.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "R. R." (Festiniog), I assume from his address to be a Festiniog man; if so, he has long been acquainted with the Festiniog slate-making price list. The making price list he quotes from my pamphlet was taken from the Llanberie list, as he I suppose, however, that "R. R." has either very properly assumes. only very recently read my pamphlet, or very recently been made acquainted with the Festiniog list. From the time he had both these sources of information, the question must have been quite as apparent to him as it is now after reading "Cambrian's" letters. very recently read my pa

The dip of the slate veins in both counties is a matter which possesses great public interest—far too great, indeed, to be treated cursorily, as it involves the consideration of more or less profitable working, according to the dip. On this point I will not enter at present, but confine myself to a few remarks on the angle of the dip only. It is usual to guess it by the rack of the eye, but by so determining it I have known one of the oldest and most practised quarry workers. it I have known one of the oldest and most practised quarry workers in Wales making a mistake of 10°, as between 50° and 60°, or 1-5th. The only method of ascertaining it philosophically is by the use of one of Negretti and Zambra's instruments, especially designed for that purpose. I could point out to "R. R." veins of slate both in the counties of Merioneth and Denbigh (close upon Merioneth), where the angle is from 4° to 5°. In Carnarvonshire, although the greater part of the vein is vertical, yet at the Snowdon Quarries, of which I am managing director, the angle is 57°, and that in a vein of slate probably the most extensive in North Wales—this angle has been tested by the instrument referred to. I think I could also point out in other I fear I have taken up too much of your valuable space; but, as by the instrument referred to, I think I could also point out in other

parts of Carnaryonshire dips of very various degrees, but as I have not tested these by the instrument referred to, I prefer not to guess at them, lest I should be inaccurate, John Bower, D.C.L.

Beaumaris, Sept. 25. (Managing Director of the Snowdon State Quarries Company Limited.)

USE OF NITRO-GLYCERINE IN BLASTING.

SIR,—Will your correspondent "Experientia," who relates his experience in the use of nitro-glycerine in blasting in slate quarries in the Mining Journal of September 15, kindly state the price of nitro-glycerine, and where it is to be had? Also, will "Experientia," or some other correspondent, inform me if it would be safe to use it for ALEXANDER ROSS. Shipcote Colliery, Gateshead, Sept. 21.

SEARCHING FOR COAL IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

SIR,—As it is currently reported that a vein of fine anthracite coal as been discovered in North Pembrokeshire, near Llanfyrnech, it SIR,—As it is carriedly reported that a veil of fine anthracite coal has been discovered in North Pembrokeshire, near Llanfyrnech, it may be doing some public service in stating my belief that coal does not exist in the whole district. At any rate, the proprietor of the land who believes he has found coal should be very cautious in excluding money in deliving or other work without with land who believes he has found coal should be very cautious in expending money in driving or other work without putting the matter into the hands of competent men, of scientific knowledge, who, no doubt, will satisfactorily show him that coal is never found under the Silurian rocks in quantities sufficient to work. In fact, coal is of a more modern date. Occasional patches are here and there scattered

a more modern date. Occasional patches are here and there scattered through old rocks of greater age than the carboniferous, but never in paying quantities or quality.

"All sinking for coal," says Mr. Jukes, "in beds older than the carboniferous is pure waste of time and money. Within my own experience large sums of money have been thrown away which the slightest acquaintance with paisontology would have saved. I have known, even in the rich coal district of South stafford-hire, shafts continued down below the coal measures deep into the slightan shales, with crowds of fossil brought up in every bucket, and the sinker still expecting to find coal below those Silurian fossils. I have known deep and expensive shafts sunk in beds too far above the coal measures for their ever being enoted. In all similar expensive shafts sunk in beds too far above the coal measures for their ever being enoted. In all similar expensive shafts sunk in beds too far above the coal measures for their ever being enoted. In all similar expensive shafts sunk in beds too far above the coal measures for their ever being enoted. In all similar expensive shafts sunk in black shales and slates in the lower still especing to min coat neon those shurtan rossus. I have known deep am expensive shafts sunk in beda too far above the coal measures for their ever being reached, and similar expensive shafts sunk in black shales and slates in the lower rocks for below the coal measures, where a pit might be sunk to the centre of the earth without ever meeting with coal."

To this Mr. Jukes appends the following note:-To this are, duties appendix the following note:—

It is a curious perversity of the human mind that men prefer to take the
type of those whose interest it is to get them to spend money, rather than the
trainings of those who can have no interest in inducing them not to spend it."

I have quoted from Mr. Jukes's book what could have been taken from any other work on geology. Now, in the North of Pembroke-shire the rocks are Silurian, either Caradoc or Llandilo—the precise spot has not been pointed out. How, then, is it possible to find coal there? It is not improbable that a black stratum of shale, highly carbonaceous, has been mistaken for coal. This rock runs right through South Wales, and has several times been taken for anthracite. In some places it is hard and black, with the fracture of bastard anthracite. It has been sunk upon in many places, and always with the like result. In referring to it, Sir H. De la Beche says—

Black mud was a common sediment of the lime, the colour being chiefly ducarbon, which we might infer was derived from vegetable matter." I need not pursue this subject, and if I have said enough to excite

enquiry, and save enterprising men from useless expenditure, I shall

COAL MINING, AND CORNISH MINERS.

Sib.—A correspondent in last week's Journal attributes to me, \$10 his opinion, "inaccurate ideas" on the subject of mining labour. Had my knowledge of men and matter sprung yesterday, I might be simple enough to engage in a literary warfare, on the bases of opinion and ideas, but as such is not the case I must decline it. I am acquainted with several, of not the least, collieries in Yorkshire where the hands in the mining department are in abundance. As to what an individual coal miner produces, ten years ago the men at a colliery I know averaged 2 tons 7 cwts. per day, at the self-same colliery at the present time the average per man is 3 tons per day, with a deal less expense of labour.— Yorkshire, Sept. 25.

A COLLIERY VIEWER.

COLLIERIES AND COLLIERS-No. VI.

SIR,-This review of the opinions and statements of Mr. Vivian and of those "practical men" who with him believe in the possi-bility of making mines four times as deep as they are, may be now closed with a few general remarks.

A geologist cannot study the distribution of the coal fields in the Northern and Midland counties of England, knowing the structure and dip of their beds, without an anxious and hopeful attempt to dis-cover their relations to those horizontal strata of Permian and Trias rocks by which many of the coal fields are separated. Whenhe first looked at a geological map in reference to this subject, he will tell you, he asked himself whether any evidence could be found of their union below the surface deposits of those apparently separate outlying masses of coal-bearing strata. That which he then thought possible was made probable by examination. On the borders of the sea head in which the New Red Sandstone formation was denosited by bed in which the New Red Sandstone formation was deposited, he found strong evidences of the lap of undisturbed horizontal strata over rocks which, previous to their deposit, were tilted by subterranean forces, and frequently much distorted. On the east of the great andstone area, he passed over the districts of Newark, Leicester, oventry, and Warwick; on the west, Lancaster, Chester, Ruabon Dswestry, Shrewsbury, and Worcester, not neglecting that important range of the same formation lying between carboniferous rocks and Lias, extending from Sunderland southward. In the midst of this great sandstone area he found the coal fields of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Midland counties, indicating, as he would fain believe, what lies below the almost level surface which connects them. The question of depth, however, intruded unpleasantly upon his fair vision of prosperous enterprise over all that area. The coal may be too deep for research, much more for human labour. Beneath the great plain which lies between the coal fields of Lancashire, Flintshire, and Stafford, coal prophyly exist, but, it 4000 feet below the great salt. Stafford, coal probably exists, but is 4000 feet below the great sale c. In other places, however, it is within the reach of the miner, will, in all probability, be worked under thousands of acres upor which the grass is now growing.

To all persons who accept these conclusions, every fact that can guide to a knowledge of the thickness of the "red rocks" must be important, to whatever part of their extensive development in the North and Centre of England that information may refer. ore, and more precise, information than is now possessed, it would rash to say under what extent of those formations the miner will drive his main ways and work coal. But no one acquainted with the subject can doubt that the coal fields will in this way be so much extended as to convince the capitalists of the present day that the wonderful descent into the realm of Pluto projected by some gentlemen colliers, is not now the best enterprise for making money. The area to be opened may be larger than some cautious people believe, and certainly smaller than others have dreamt about, but it will be sufficient to affect national interests, and give a long unexpired term to the material interests of the United Kingdom.

This proposed investigation of the extent of the coal measures in

This proposed investigation of the extent of the coal measures in England may compare in interest and importance with any of the enquiries which present themselves as imperial interests having reference to skill, labour, and capital. To what extent do the coal measures underlie the Trias rocks of England, and at what depth below the surface? are the two questions everywhere proposed, and the Royal Commission will fail of its purpose if it does not answer them definitely and distinctly. We want to know what small year them definitely and distinctly. We want to know what small ven-tures may be made, what large capitals invested, and what future mining populations may be supported by remunerative, healthy, and useful employment.

useful employment.

With such an object in view, it is almost ludicrous to hear men who pride themselves upon their strict obedience to practical principles, as opposed to natural laws, and their avoidance of speculative and problematical subjects, talking about the absence of Secondary rocks, and the presence of the coal measures under the Upper, Secondary, and Tertiary strata of Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, and the adjoining counties. The Secondary rocks, so finely developed in the central and western districts of England, thin out towards the south-east; and it is a proper, as well as an interesting chiest to ascertain if nowible what proper, as well as an interesting, object to ascertain, if possible, what rock lies under the blue clay of London, the chalk of Kent, and the estuary formations of the Weald. It is a subject which admits of a

shrewd application of geological facts, and encourages disputation; it is one which may be used for a challenge in a trial of intellectual skill, or it may be employed for the exhibition of the bright, filmsy garments of pretenders, or the stiff, well-worn, threadb mental habiliments of professors. But from such an enquiry the can be no anticipation of present practical benefit. Instead of the can be no anticipation of present practical benefit. Instead of talking with a serious face about winning coal under Cheapside, Greenwich Hospital, Walmer Castle, or Shakespeare's Cliff, it would be better to collect evidences of the extension of the known coal fields, and of proving the union of those which are apparently disunited by strata deposited in surface depressions of an inferior formation. It may be that there is a secret wish in many a man's mind that the winning of coal were less necessary or less profitable, for although its abundance in England has made some men rich, and has resultly the prefited the condition of representations. Instead of talk though its abundance in England has made some men rich, and has possibly benefited the condition of many, if not all, we can scarcely think without a sigh of the consequences of its being found, as some talkers affirm, under half the green fields of our beautiful island, at depths accessible to the miner. But our fields are not destined to be depths accessible to the miner. But our fields are not destined to be covered with rubbish heaps, if there be in Nature any indications of coming evils. The pretty valleys and plains of southern and eastern coming evils. The pretty valleys and plains of southern and eastern England, and the heather-growing commons and downy hill-sides, could not, within sound of the ever-restless, nurmuring, and booming ocean, and lying over the transformed relics of an ancient coast vegetation—an old jungle or forest turned into coal—deceive us with ch pleasant fearless faces

shall not be tempted to follow Mr. Vivian and other writers in their estimates of the quantity of coal in the British coal fields. If the men who consider themselves competent to direct the speculation of others, and to dictate what must be accepted as correct data, would agree in their estimate of the area of coal in known districts, and assume some limit to the descent of the miner, it would be possible to calculate the quantity upon given terms with an approximation to accuracy. Until this is done estimates are useless, and prophecies ensnaring. The geologists, who were not long since laughed at for their credulity, are now taunted for their caution and scepticism, because they have no confidence in the power of the miner to descend low enough to work coal at the greatest estimated depth of the coal pressures. Those writers who limit the descent of the miner are said Those writers who limit the descent of the miner are said to create unnecessary alarm for the future of England in its com-mercial and social character. In reply, it may be said that those who estimate a depth not to be reached encourage a security more dangerous to the nation than the caution suggested by the fear of a imit to the continuous supply from English collieries.

Should it be found when the subject is thoroughly investigated

that the information required cannot be obtained with sufficient ac-curacy to calculate the quantity of coal in this country, we shall not be dissatisfied with such negative information as may be given in its place. If all the districts in which coal is to be found cannot be pointed out, it may be well to know those in which it is not; for if the questions and answers be numerous enough, the negative reply be repeated until nothing but an affirmative remains.

I should, perhaps, give some reason for my attempt to explain the conditions of the enquiries that are to be made to decide the probable extension of the coal fields in England preparatory to an approximate extension of the coal neighbor in England preparatory to an approximate estimate of the quantity of coal to be drawn from them. For good or for ill, I have been induced to take a part in this discussion by the newspaper reports of Mr. Vivian's speech, oration, lecture, or dogmatism, for it is difficult to find a fitting name for a production so assuming and self-sufficient. After reading it, I could not avoid the conclusion that, without reference to the degree of truth or inaccuracy contained in the opinions positively affirmed, the speech wanted that cally unlarged in the property of the production of the productio

sion that, without reference to the degree of truth of maccuracy contained in the opinions positively affirmed, the speech wanted that calm, unbiassed, philosophical reasoning which such a subject demands. He presented himself as an advocate of a certain class of opinions, in the diffusion of which large capitalists are interested; but he forgot how much the colliers and the people of England are concerned in the discovery of demonstrable truths. On the surface of every page there was a half-hidden attack upon scientific men, and upon geologists in particular, as if their work had been without value to the collier and mining interests—as if they must stand down on a level below that class which he calls "practical men." If I am asked to give evidence of this I can find it.

There was a strange misrepresentation, from ignorance or prejudice, when William Smith's discovery of the Durham coal field was attributed to practical men, who were said to have made it at a time when the highest geological authorities were profoundly indifferent to the truth, if not actively opposing it by their ill-founded dogmas. But men who are better informed or less prejudiced believe that discovery to have been made by the father of modern geology, and to be one of the earliest trophies of the science; and it is also said to have done more to recommend it to the capitalists of that day than all the great and solemn thoughts suggested by the discovery of organic remains, and the vast dynamic changes exhibited upon and within the solid strate of the acrit. If this error which affects ganic remains, and the vast dynamic changes exhibited upon and within the solid strata of the earth. If this error, which affects the honour of one of the heroes of England, and is, therefore, infinitely more important to the nation than the fragile fortunes of some capitalists of the hour, be attoned by representing it as the off-spring of forgetfulness, other assertions to the same effect are not distant. When speaking of the Somerset coal fields, near Frome, he some capitalists of the nour, be account by the same effect are not spring of forgetfulness, other assertions to the same effect are not distant. When speaking of the Somerset coal fields, near Frome, he says—"A few years ago no geologist would have dreamt of winning coal through Lias." I not only reject this assertion, but doubt whether any student of geology—since it has been worthy of the name of a science—would have doubted the possibility under such circumstances. But surely Mr. Vivian would not desire to convey the idea that the discovery was made when the geologist was asleep by his resertional men—a very different class of men to the coal viewers and practical men—a very different class of men to the coal viewers and managers, whom I have been accustomed to associate with all other workers in science, under that honourable name. If he does, I shall not hesitate to affirm that geology prompted the enquiry, fixed the determination, and directed the trial, before that science had been gaged by miners as their only trustworthy guide.
But it is one thing to sneer at men of education and research,

who can defend themselves, and become the aggressors when necessary, without considering how few pence they have in their pockets. They know they are too frequently only tolerated by the capitalists because they are feared, as impediments to rash enterprise. It is another thing to desire any restriction on the personal interest of the collier in his own labour. There have been slaves of the soil, and in romantic tales we read of slaves of the mines. Where else they may be found let those who know the condition of the British colliers determine. In many of the coal-producing districts the workman is still badly lodged and in every other respect utterly neglected. man is still badly lodged, and in every other respect utterly neglected when his harness is off. It has of late been the fashion to talk about when his harness is off. It has of late been the fashion to talk about schools and education for working men; but when miners have been many hours at work their physical strength is exhausted by severe labour, often in distorted positions of body, and in hot mines, for such we declare them to be, in spite of all that Mr. Vivian has said about their genial atmospheres. At such times, and under such conditions, it is impossible to bend uninstructed and, therefore, stubborn minds to the labour of study. The ignorance of by far the greater proportion of these men, not wanting in intellegence, and their susproportion to these me, not wanting in the neglecter, and there she picions—remembering the tally-shops and other iniquities—of the owners and overmen of the collieries in which they work, though, perhaps, not unkindly treated, are too well known to require illustration. We have recently seen them resisting every effort, however well and reasonably devised, to prevent the progress of contageous disease and save their homes from the visit of death. Knowing that while their united labour produces wealth and luxury in the hall the while their united labour produces wealth and luxury in the hall, the exertion of individuals barely prevents starvation in the cottage, they have little hope and less faith. They ask for an amelioration of their condition, physical and mental, and they are offered the franchise; they ask for bread, and they are offered a stone. They desire to be raised into a higher rank of humanity, that they may insist upon the fair payment of their right, and they are tempted away from self-education by the promise of a feeble voice in the government of the nation. If this does not make them more than ever the slaves of the masters, and convert their present ignorance and indifference into the excitement, envy, and hatred of tap-room politics we have studied them in vain, and after an experience of more than 30 years we have erred in our estimate of that class of nor fellow-countrymen—a class of whom we can speak in terms honourable to their courage and perseverance, their generosity, and faithfulness. The masters have a Royal Commission, appointed by

themselves, to induce the public to believe that coal mines are inexhaustible. Let us now have one for the men, to be chosen in their interests, and let its business be to investigate the Coal Question in relation to labour. The result of that committee will differ much from Mr. Vivian's anticipation; but until their report has been made we cannot know how long the collieries of Great Britain will continue to supply, at present prices, the large demands now made upon them by the necessities of domestic and commercial life.

MECHANISM IN TIN MINES.

SIR,-I observed an article in your valuable Journal by a "Mining Engineer" saying we are apt to regard the loss consequent on the low price of minerals as a total loss to the mining interest, also the efforts made by the managers of mines to meet costs by increased returns as efforts in a false direction. Now, if a "Mining Engineer" had ended at the words "total loss to the mining interest," everyone would believe him, but he goes on endeavouring to make people be-lieve that by some small improvement in dressing tin the deficiency in the price may to a great extent be compensated. I, for one, am as great an advocate for improvement in mining as any man, and have seen and marked the progress of improvements for the last 40 years—some very important; and, on the dressing-floors, in all mines the improvements are so many that one can hardly fancy the difference that 40 years has made; but this difference has taken 40 years to accomplish, step by step, when the price of tin was high as well as low. If any man could invent anything to do with a boy or girl less he at once did so; or if he could only make things more convenient it has always been attended to; but all this has never before been considered to compensate for the low price of tin; and yet a withing Engineer: would say that by placing an archimedean screw to lift the stuff from the stamps to the buddles without manual labour is a great improvement and saving of cost. How very limited are the views of a "Mining Engineer!" Why, this is nothing more than an archimedean screw doing in Pedn-an-drea what a plunger-lift is doing in many other mines; and if the floors were properly laid out at the beginning there would be no necessity for archimedean screw or lift either. And how much when exceted do these things save? or lift either. And how much, when erected, do these things save? Something, of course, is saved on labour, which, doubtless, arose from the imperfect way in which the floors were first laid out. But what are all the improvements when compared with only 5l, per ton on the price of tin? And with all that has been done by way of improvements, how much less is a ton of tin dressed for now than it was 40 years ago—or, is there more tin produced from the same quality tinstuff? I have great reason to believe that there is not so much. I am now very near a mine that was worked some 30 years ago, and made immense profits with the then state of tin dressing; but at length this mine became abandoned the refuse from the tin but at length this mine became abandoned, the refuse from the tin floors having accumulated in a valley not far from the mine, where many able tin dressers tried working these slimes, but none could make them pay. And the mine was set to work again some five or six years ago, and the refuse from the present new style of dressing floors run into another direction, where may now be seen pare after pare working the slimes as it runs from the present stamps floors. Now, I contend that that is no improvement which will not save cost and save the tin also, for if tin is left to escape from stamps floors the improvements on working are worth nothing, and the archimedean screw, the plunger-lift, or the wheel, or whatever the machinery may be, in nine cases out of ten is nothing more than a plan to mend but at length this mine became abandoned, the refuse from the tin may be, in nine cases out of ten is nothing more than a plan to mend a wrongly laid out floor, after which it is very common to see the rivers crowded with labourers from the mine to the sea, saving the tin that ought to be saved on the dressing floor at the mine; and yet shareholders in mines are sometimes deceived by such tales as that of a "Mining Engineer." But after all that has been said, I am as Mining Engineer." much in favour of improvements in tin dressing as any man, provided the improvement will save cost and not lose tin; but the best we can do, we can save but little on dressing compared with the falling off in the price of tin: 1l. per ton is a great saving on dressing, and that to compensate for 15l. or 20l. on the price is but a bad calculation with a "Mining Engineer." I say our only remedy is a A CORNISH MINER. better price for tin.

ECONOMIC MANUFACTURE OF WHITE LEAD.

SIR,—Although you have had several processes for obtaining white lead, without using the Dutch process, described in the Journal, such as that invented by Fresenius, and patented in this country by Mr. as that invented by Fresenius, and patented in this country by Mr. Cobley, and that of Mr. John Arthur Phillips, in use for some little time at Macclesfield, I am not aware that any of them have proved commercially valuable, their use having long since been abandoned, notwithstanding the large margin for economising which the Dutch process leaves. Will you, therefore, permit me to describe the very ingenious process of Mr. Clarence Delafield, of Staten Island, New York, which will certainly have the advantage, if proved to be capable of practical application, of producing two most readily marketable products by an exceedingly economic process?

white lead of commerce consists of the carbonate of lead united with the hydrated oxide of lead in about the proportion of two che-mical equivalents of the carbonate of lead to one equivalent of the hydrated oxide. The mechanical means and the chemical agencies employed in the manufacture of the white lead of commerce are familiar to all; but the formation and chemical union of the carbo-nate of lead and the hydrated oxide of lead, which takes place in and forms a part of that process, is not so well understood. It is believed, however, that the acetic acid driven off from the vinegar by the heat induced by the fermentation of the tan, bark, or horse manure against metallic lead, surrounded by an atmosphere of water, vapour, and carbonic acid gas, forms oxide of lead; and these three chemical equivalents of the oxide of lead in process of formation take from this atmosphere one equivalent of water and two equivalents of car-bonic acid gas, yielding as the result of the chemical action carbo-nate of lead, united with the hydrated oxide of lead, in about the proportion above stated. This he understands to be the theory of rmation of the white lead of commerce by the old process; is theory of the chemical action be correct or not is no but he takes it to be the received theory among chemists. However this may be, the fact remains that the white lead of commerce con-sists of about the chemical constituents stated, instead of the pure carbonate of lead.

Now, Mr. Delatield has discovered that the white lead of commerce, instead of being made by the slow Dutch process, can be made very much quicker, and equally as good, or better, by making, mani-pulating, and uniting a solution of the nitrate of lead and a solution of the carbonate of potash, in such a manner as to yield a precipi-tate of the carbonate of lead united with the hydrated oxide of lead, which is the white lead of commerce.

Mr. Delafield proposes first to take from 112 to 124 parts of the nitric acid of commerce, of a parts of the oxide of lead and sufficient water to make a saturated solution of the nitrate of lead; and in order to convert quickly the mixture of the nitric acid and the oxide of lead and water into a solution of the nitrate of lead, he makes the mixture hot; he theu takes about 70 parts of the purified carbonate of potash, and dissolves it in its weight of water, forming a solution of the carbonate of potash and water, which he also makes hot. In making the solution of the nitrate of lead, he uses hot water, and raises the temperature of the mixture to about 200° of Fahrenheit; and in making the solution of the carbonate of potash, he uses boiling water, the temperature of which is glowered by mixing; in the potash and which he afterwards which is lowered by mixing in the potash, and which he afterwards raises to about 200° of Fahrenheit. Having thus made and heated these solutions, he throws the hot solution of the carbonate of potash into the hot solution of the nitrate of lead, by which he at once precipitates the carbonate of lead and leaves the nitrate of potash in solution, while, at the same time, he prevents the precipitated car-bonate of lead from crystallising, and gets also a small proportion bonate of lead from crystallising, and gets also a small proportion of the hydrated oxide of lead in combination with the carbonate of lead. The result of this process is an approximation of what is sought for, but it does not yield so large a proportion of the hydrated oxide of lead in chemical combination with the carbonate of lead as is contained in the white lead of commerce. Now, in throwing the hot solution of the carbonate of potash into the hot solution of the nitrate of lead, there seems to be a complete chemical union between the carbonate of lead and the hydrated oxide of lead, until about two thirds of the alkaline solution has been added to the nitrate of two-thirds of the alkaline solution has been added to the nitrate of

way the jet of steam operates upon the solution, sair, or mass is difficult to affirm. He does not confine his claim to the application of heat in the form of steam; but whatever may be the true theory in regard to the chemical action, the fact is, that by the introduction of steam as above stated he gets the result sought for—that is, the white lead of commerce—quicker, whiter, and purer than can be obtained by the old or Dutch process. After the salts of lead have been precipitated he gets as a residue a hot solution of the nitrate of portash, which may be drawn off evaporated, and rapidly crystallized. been precipitated he gets as a result a number of potash, which may be drawn off, evaporated, and rapidly crystallised into a very fine saltretre of commerce.

P. T. M. Sheffield, Sept. 24.

NEWTON'S "LONDON JOURNAL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES."

SIR,-Public services may fairly claim public recognition. Doubtless it must be accounted most ungracious treatment to pass over in

less it must be accounted most ungracious treatment to pass over in silence the efforts of those who have done good service in times past, because they are in no position to benefit us in future. To my mind, such aphorisms as these should be cardinal maxims of social polity, because they not only inculculate what is graceful in act, but also what is beneficial in effect, as being conducive to the public welfare. In making these remarks I have in view a case where it appears to me former public services have not been acknowledged in the way that one has a right to expect. The case I refer to is that of Newton's "London Journal of Arts and Sciences," which closed its career of eminent usefulness some short time ago, after an existence of 46 years' duration, and which, amongst other things, as regards the question of real and efficient Patent Law Reform, has done as much good as any journal ever published.

Although everyone must regret that the Messrs, Newton felt themselves called upon to abandon the publication of the journal alluded to, yet, upon reviewing the subject in a deliberate way, their decision must be looked upon as a very wise one, that might well be imitated by journals who could show no such cogent arguments in favour of

must be locked upon as a very wise one, that might well be imitated by journals who could show no such cogent arguments in favour of the prolongation of their existence as Newton's Journal could most certainly and truly urge in that behalf, for we now have, it may be said, as intimated in the valedictory address, a separate journal almost for each class and each subdivision of a class in the arts and sciences—a division of labour not productive of wealth to their proprietors or the scientific public. For myself, I can truly say that I have in byegone times had frequent opportunities of testing the great value of Newton's Journal, and I feel sure that the Mining Journal will join me in according the just meed of praise to a duly-appreciated though departed friend. Palmam qui mernit ferat.

will join me in according the just meet of praise to a day-appreciated though departed friend. Palmam qui meruit ferat.

Temple, Sept. 24.

[We thoroughly concur with Mr. Campin in his remarks on the subject he refers to. We had a very high opinion of the meritorous character of the journal alluded to. and deem our warmest thanks due to Messrs. Newton for the ability, earnesiness, and talent with which they conducted it.—ED. M. J.]

THE PRACTICAL MINER, AND THE GEOLOGIST-No. II. SCIENTIFIC TERMS AND GEOLOGICAL SUPPOSITIONS.

-The employment of classical terms of Greek and Latin words SIR,—The employment of classical terms of Greek and Latin words, often combined in such a manner as they never were at the time when Greek and Latin were living languages—and the introduction (e.g., in mineralogy) of names of individuals, intended to honour those who first pointed out certain minerals, or certain features of minerals, which were previously unknown—have certainly not tended to popularise the science of geology and mineralogy; and if we are unable to deny that there exist many thousand of individuals who almost from childhood have been placed in circumstances highly favourable for medical contents of the nature structure comfor making continually observations of the nature, structure, com-ponents, &c., of rocks and mineral deposits, we must confess that the mediæval practice of forcing upon modern science far-fetched classical terms-terms derived from a dead language, to which the very science was utterly unknown—may have had, and may continue to exercise, a reactionary influence upon the advancement of science, by tending to exclude many fellow-labourers who undeniably possess clear heads, the gift of careful observation and long experience, whose very daily avocations force them to make themselves thoroughly ac-quainted with the nature, &c., of the rocks and metallic deposits, and who might contribute a vast deal of valuable detail information, if they were not deterred from so doing by the stockade-like array of, to them, unintelligible foreign terms employed in treatises, lectures, &c. The intelligent miner, in his above and underground explora-tions, made very frequently not only in his native land, but in various distant countries besides, has offered to him most numerous and un-usual chances of enriching his knowledge by independent research and observation; but, most unfortunately, to those very men our existing geological treatises (with the exception of a very small number rejected by the majority of suppositionists) do not furnish satisfactory instruction and guidance, because the information on the very rocks and lodes about which an observing, intelligent, practical miner is most anxious to learn more, is, as regards details, not only exceedingly vague and too superficial, but besides is so much grounded on a mythical framework, or vague suppositions, as to the origin not only of rocks, but of the whole globe itself, that any man of common sense, with whom such notions, thanks to early education, have not sense—with whom such notions, thanks to early education, have not become articles of blind faith—employing his power of reasoning, at once condemns the whole without, it is to be feared, taking the trouble of trying to sift the actual practically useful information from the

poetical Leibnitzian, &c., ideas.

A shrewd practical man, on reading or hearing that our globe was created from a condensation of chaotic vapour, would very naturally try to ascertain the origin of said vapour; and, not receiving a satisfactory explanation on that head, very naturally is liable to at once throw away good and bad, and to vote geology to be trash.

Considering that an acquisition of a knowledge of the leading modern languages is an indispensable condition for a successful progressive cultivation of any branch of science, and that hence every scientific man ought to know those languages, it certainly would apthat the practice of creating and introducing into modern ce words of a classical dead-language origin should be by all means discouraged; while every friend of true progress of the science of geology must ardently wish that all those suppositions and speculations as to the origin of the globe, of rocks, &c., which are not clearly and unmistakeably grounded on known physical, chemical, mathematical, and mechanical laws and principles, should also be scrupulously consigned to well-merited oblivion, and not suffered to any more mischievously encumber the pages of books of instruction, and thus to tend to deter men of shrewd common sense, who are anxious to know the reason why of "everything," from adding what-ever contribution their position and practical knowledge may enable them to offer to the shrine of science. G. J. G.

EAST CARN BREA, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

— I perceive "A Shareholder," in answer to my letter in the Journal of is still endeavouring to cast reflection on the mismanagement of this y the late manager, and trying to hide the truth contained in my state. I again repeat that Capt. Gianville managed the mine to the end of May, that date he left a surplus in favour of the shareholders of 1884, or thereThat in June, the first month of the present manager, the circular of t meeting showed a loss of 442,; and July and August (assumed), which March and April, being 2450t. Odd, the ore raised was in proportion, not forget-ling, the springs being up, the cost of coals and breakages amounted to nearly double the average cost of such items. It is well known that no calls have been made on the shareholders for years. The last call amounted, I think, to about 1280t., to assist to pay for the new 70-in. cylinder engine, which cost about 1750t.

lead solution, when the formation of the hydrated oxide of lead seems to stop, so that in adding the other third of the alkaline solution, pure carbonate of lead is formed.

It is, therefore, necessary to change the molecular formation of this remaining carbonate of lead by adding the necessary proportion of hydrated oxide of lead, for which purpose he introduces into the tank containing the united solutions a jet of hot steam through metallic or flexible pipes, and continue the application until the whole solution, or mass, is thoroughly pervaded or heated by the steam, when it will be found that hydrate oxide of lead has been formed and united to the carbonate of lead in about the proportion above stated. The apparatus or means of applying the steam to the solution or precipitated salts may be varied to suit the circumstances or taste of the manufacturer; but it should be applied through pipes or orifices, and with sufficient force to diffuse it well through the solution, or mass, in case it be applied to the salt after precipitation. In what way the jet of steam operates upon the solution, salt, or mass is difficult to affirm. He does not confine his claim to the application of heat in the form of steam; but whatever may be the true theory in PRACTICAL MINER.

Then the mine had to pay that balance, and to sink the shaft to the 60 under adit, to sccure it, divide and case it, and to find all the necessary pltwork; also to sink Backley's shaft to the 60 under adit, to sccure it, divide and case it, and to find all the necessary pltwork; also to sink Backley's shaft to the 60 under adit, to sccure it, divide and case it, and to find all the necessary pltwork; also to sink Backley's shaft to the 60 under adit, to sccure it, divide and case it, and to find all the necessary pltwork; also to work them with the work the wink backley's shaft to the 60 under adit, to sccure it, divide and case it, and to find all the necessary plework; also to work them with to swork them with the work them with salk lead to vink the

THE CHONTALES GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY

-As Chairman of the Chontales Gold and Silver Mining Company (Limited), I am anxious to warn the shareholders against any statements put forth for or against the company without the autho-rity of the board. The directors have full confidence in the ultimate success of the undertaking, but, from the first, have endeavoured to avoid all one-sided or exaggerated statements, and in their report, which will be circulated before the annual meeting to be shortly held, they will endeavour to lay before the shareholders the exact position of the company, according to the latest advices from Chontales.—Trafalgar, Sept. 24. NELSON.

THE CALDBECK FELLS LEAD AND COPPER MINE.

THE CALDBECK FELLS LEAD AND COPPER MINE.

SIR,—I have read with much interest the letters in the Journal of Sept. 14 from the manager and from Capt. James, who explained their views as to the value of these mines. I confess at the same time that I am one of what I may consider a numerous body among shareholders—one who has no practical mining experience, and who does not, consequently, clearly understand the precise value of this mine, which I presume an experienced unan would quickly estimate from the data given. I would, therefore, through the medium of your columns, urge on the managers to give to the shareholders a clear statement of the various discoveries in the mine since Jan. 1. I am fold that they have all at various periods been published in the Journal; but I should wish the directors to obtain from the agents a distinct statement of the workings, with a plan showing the position of the new discoveries, which I understand may be roughly estimated at 100,0001. It seems to me that it cannot be difficult to calculate—1. How many openings may be made in the different lodes, which we learn yield 3 tons of blue lead ore to the fathom?—2. How many tons of ore may be extracted monthly from all these workings?—3. How many tons the dressing-floors can turn out of marketable lead? which would enable every shareholder to know pretty well the true value of these shares, which, I understand, have lately been at ¼ dis. If the shares before these discoveries, and which, I believe, were not anticipated, were worth a premium, why should they not be now worth much more, when discoveries of (say) 100,0001, gross, or 50,0001, act, are announced? which to my inexperienced view should add not less than 30s, value to our 30,000 shares of 40s., on which 25s. have been paid.—London, Sept. 26.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED MINES.

"HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE." SIR,—In last week's Journal, the manager (Capt. W. Kitto), I observe in his report, states "me made a discovery last week at St. George's shaft." Now, this is a whim-shaft, sunk perpendicular from surface, intending to intersect the north lode about the 80 fm. level. In slnking the shaft referred to about 6 fms. below the 60, they unexpectedly intersected a south lode, rich for copper, no notice being taken of it by the former agents in the last working, as their main aim was the cutting the north lode. About a month before the mine was abandoned some of the shaftmen applied for a pitch near St. George's shaft, and were allowed to work where they thought proper. They sollared over part of the shaft and commenced working, and in about a month they got upwards of 50% worth per man. Now, the water has been drained below the point referred to for the last seven or eight months, the whole of the agents now on the mine, as well as Captain Gill and several other inspectors, have made every search in their power to find this reported course of ore, which, if they had found, they would have easily returned many hundreds of pounds worth of ore for the benefit of the present shareholders. But Captain Wm. Rogers, of Sithney Wheal Metal, made it known to Captain Kitto some months ago that there was such a course of ore, and in such a place, but none of them could find it until Capt. Wm. Rogers went over on Sept. 10. When on the mine, they seemed to disbelieve his statement. He said, "Come underground with me, and I will show it." He went down with Capt. J. Chegwin, and went foremost in the ladder and pointed out the very place, and how they should get to the ore, valued by the manager at 20%, per fathom. Capt. Rogers told them a quarter tribute would be sufficient for any men to earn a good livelihood; but according to the report, I find they have given half. This lode is in whole ground to surface, and is a very valuable discovery. Capt. Rogers informs me that be knows where there are other places of as great importance as SIR,-In last week's Journal, the manager (Capt. W. Kitto), I ob-

MINING IN IRELAND.

MINING IN IRELAND.

SIR,—Having returned to this country after an absence of some years, I beg to hand you a few brief remarks on the present state of mining in the south-west of the county of Cork. Commencing with the ROARING WATER MINE, which is situate at the head of Roaring Water Bay, and about six miles south-west of the town of Skibbereen. This mine, I am informed, has been at work about four years, but the progress made appears to have been rather slow, as it is not yet above 30 fms. In depth from the surface. There are two principal shafts in course of working, the water being raised by a small wheel, erected about twelve months ago. Since operations were commenced about 1001, worth of copper ore has been sold at Swansea, and the mine is considered by those residing in the neighbourhood to he worthy of being worked with a little more spirit. At the CAPPAGH, which lies about three miles to the west, affairs appear to be in a most complicated and unsatisfactory state; a great deal of the materials at surface having been seized by the workmen and sold for wages. This celebrated old mine was started by an English company some five and a-half years since, with a capital of from 20,0001. to 30,0001. Sitable machinery was creeted, and the mine drained to the bottom, which was st fms. from surface, but the capital appears to have been exhausted before the engine-shaft reached the 94, which shows an unaccountable waste of money somewhere. Some good bunches of ore left by the old workers, and also some discovered by the present company in the 94, helped to keep the mine at work until within the last six months. These have all been taken away, and I have been credibly informed by those who last worked in it that every particle of ore which would pay has been removed, from which it is evident that the next party who works it must do so at a considerable disadvantage for some time. The mine is at present in the hands of the Irish Court of Chancery, who are keeping the pumping-engine at work to keep the mine clear of

ining, and, of course, ended in a miserable failure. North of Schull Bay about wo miles is situated the MOUNT GABRIEL MINE, which has been at work about purteen years, and is, I think, about 20 fms. In depth. The lode I am told looks ery promising, but the old proverb "Time is money" in this as In many other ases seems to be forgotten. In conclusion, I think mining has improved in this latrict, and I trust the upward tendency in the price of copper will influe fresh igour into the proprietors of our Irish mines, and thus enable the county of ork to take its proper position amongst the mining countries of the world.

Ballydehob, Cork, Sept. 25.

THE ROCHE MINING DISTRICT.

SIR,—It is gratifying to see a movement again in mining in this tin-producing district, which has of late been so much neglected, and I know of no other place in the county where the poor miner would have endured more hardships; indeed, had it not been for the great demand for china-clay, which has given employment to many families, demand for china-clay, which has given employment to many families, they must have emigrated to some distant land, or wanted bread, as there has not been a mine working for some time past. Now, however, we have four in course of operation, and others will shortly be brought before the public. At the SOUTH CORNWALL good progress is being made at surface, and the engine being set to work on Monday will shortly drain the mine to the bottom, which is only 30 fathoms below the adit, when I have no doubt they will be able to pay cost, at the present price of tin; if coonony is exercised, which I believe will be done, on themine, as the management is in good hands; and I would advise the shareholders to look to their own interest, and see that their money is fairly expended on the mine, and not thrown away in useless works and expensive management. There is one mine in this district where there are three agents, besides the purser and clerk, whose united salaries must amount to over 30. per month. This I consider is a waste of money, as one man, besides the clerk, ought to do the whole, and when an agent is wanted I think that would be sufficient time for his appointment. The SOUTH CORNWALL COMPANY has also commenced operations at the Clear's Hill and the Carthew Mines; at the former their prospects are fair, and I think will pay to a certain depth, while at the Carthew the prospects are not of a very encouraging character. These two mines were purchased for 10,000., as reported in the Mining Journal, and if this be case, I think there is something wrong, as the lords should have been but to glad to have them worked. At the ROYALTON TIN MINE the prospects are a most of have them worked. At the ROYALTON TIN MINE the prospects are in the being something character, and as soon as they have opened on the lodes a little deeper good profits will be made monthly, the returns of this at the present is a good mining character, and as soon as they have opened on the lodes a little deeper good profits will be made monthly, the returns of this at the present is a good mining character, and as soon as they have opened on the lodes a little deeper soll, and the second of mine, thrown away by had management, they having expended over 30,000. and only sunk the engine-shaft 10 fathoms, when fine courses of tin were downed, and had the operations been carried on as advised in the first place, there is not the least doubt that the Cornubia would now have been paying good profile, and many thousands of pounds that have been literally thrown away would have been saved to the shareholders, who alone are to blame, not having the been saved to the shareholders, who alone are to blame, not having the head the meaning the same sold, the adventurers will have the honour to pay the poor labourers, who have waited the management. I hope, however, now the materials are sold, the adventurers will have the honour to pay the poor labourers, who have waited with patience for so long a time, and have been driven to the greatest distress for the want of their money and other employment.

I am informed that the Savath Hills, which has been carried on by a gentleman of London, is to be brought out in shares, for fully developing the property as it should be, an

THE DYFNGWM MINES, AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

TO MR. JOHN YOUNG, OF HIGHBURY PARK, NORTH, LATE OF LLOYD'S, THE AUTHOR OF THE LETTERS SIGNED "EX OFFICIO," &c.

THE DYENGWM MINES, AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

TO M. JOIN YOUNG, OP HORBERT PARK, NORTH, LATE OF LIGHTS, THE

AUTHOR OF THE LETTERS SHONED "EX OFFICIO," &c.

SIM.—It is high time you should unmask. The privilege you have hithers
enjoyed of hiding under a fletitions name has given you an immunity liminasurably greater than you deserve. I, the accused, have appeared in my proper
face, and let the public ludge between us.

Let me, in the first place, inform you that Mr. E. Davies has not residen the
management of Dyfacwar; and, furthermore, he has no present intention of
acting for the shareholders, of course he will have to submine "Gounnites,
cannot participate in the satisfaction of "Investigator." Edward Davies e
mains firmly at his post of daying, 220 yet stating that mine of the 18th had not
ecomplimentary terms, informs me that every one of your statements have been
and umbaken. "The mass of corresponders I have reverled, concluded in
and umbaken." The mass of corresponders I have reverled, concluded the
complimentary terms, informs me that every one of your statements have been
only overled, by our change of ground and tone, admine of haven. Even
to yourself, by your change of ground and tone, admined on haven. Even
to yourself, by your change of ground and tone, admined have a
your property the your change of ground and tone, admined of haven. Even
to yourself, by your change of ground and tone, admined of haven. Even
to yourself, by your change of ground and tone, admined of haven. Even
to yourself, by your change of ground and tone, admined of having made face statements, in regard to your denying being
of a pool belonging to the company cost sold. In 1600, when it only on the
property of the property of the property of the property of the property
to un for 160 a avera, when that am small property is to the false; and your modified statement now
statement, that "the underground capatial was disminsed for quarresione and
drunken conduct, has been proved to she false; and your modified statement to a
gree,

fore, you "shouted before you were out of the wood," when you proclaimed fore, you "shouted before you were out of the wood," when you proclaimed forey you for materials in mines abandoned by me, and selling them again at a profit and I defy you to name a single instance of such an occurrence.

And now, whilst we are on this subject, just let me ask you a question or two on this matter. Do you know anything of a letter written in London, signed by "Somebody," and addressed to a gentleman in Machynlicth, enquiring for a list of all the shareholders in all the mines in the neighbourhood, especially as to Rhoswydol, who were the shareholders, &c.? And, perhaps, you will inform the whether that information was required for the purpose of sending your printed pamphlet to every one of the supposed shareholders, for the purpose good enough to insert the reply in the columns of the Journal. What a grant and noble scheme that was for circumventing the humble object of your enmity!

You say, "I do not go into the numerous other speculations in which Mr. You also state that you "took shares in the Nanty-Car, a mine you never saw, and and most so testing and the sequel.) And how perfectly well informed you were as to the state of the officers employed. You have neen dreaming the whole length of a North Pole winter's night. Awake to the reality, and see this,—I have never been the manager of Nanty-Car, when you did not even know the names of the officers employed. You have neen dreaming the whole length of a North Pole winter's night. Awake to the reality, and see this,—I have never been the manager of Nanty-Car Company, temporarily I believe, and for reasons of conomy, dispensed with the services of their agents, and discharged all their men, with the exception of one pare, who were to complete the sinking of some 20 to 30 fms. I was requested to 30 fms. I was requested to 30 fms. To save the salary of a manager and resident agent were appointed. I received the thanks of the manager of the work. I want occasionally twice a

THE GREAT DARREN MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE.

From time to time we have called attention to the great works in progress in order to unwater these celebrated old mines. Some five years ago we had to notice the successful issue of an adit carried through the mountain, which let down a depth of 15 fms. of the water in the old mine; subsequently another and deeper day level, one from the very foot of the hill, and 480 feet below the summit, has been undertaken and carried on for 516 yards. Those who know has been undertaken and carried on for 516 yards. Inose who know the difficulty, the slow progress, and amount of quiet perseverance necessary for opening such long passages through the hard rock can form some estimate of the money and patience requisite for such operations. In the present instance, the work has to be pushed on 112 fms. further before it will arrive at the end of the 40 fm. level in the old workings. Nor is it, in point of engineering, a work devoid of interest, as it will then have to be communicated to a gulf for the forming a column of 190 feet in perpendicular height or a of water forming a column of 120 feet in perpendicular height, or a pressure of 60 lbs. to the square inch, or a weight of 259,200 lbs. against the whole area of the forebreast of the level; this is equal to upthe whole area of the torebreast of the lever; this is equal to appear as a good part of a quarter of a mile, but in this respect there is no more pressure against the opposing screen of rock than if the body of water formed only a length of a few yards; in point of fact, if it were a mile long the pressure would be the same. The mode of letting out such enormous quantities of water in safety is to bore to them by means of an iron rod or borer. When the face of the water is first seen it appears as a shiping mirror and for the mode of letting out such enormous quantities of water in sately is to bore to them by means of an iron rod or borer. When the face of the water is first seen it appears as a shining mirror, and for the moment it looks paralysed or undecided; this is the instant that the human vision rests upon it while the balance of atmosphere is being adjusted, the next moment it rushes an impetuous avalanche, apparently beyond control of human action. Occasionally, also, the mining engineer has to dam back deep reservoirs of water; this is generally done by means of a wall of wood of sufficient thickness, for which grooving is cut into the rock. When this dam is made tight, and the water accumulates above it, there is frequently a roaring noise behind the screen, almost like a thunder-clap; probably this sound is occasioned by the escape of the imprisoned air brought down with the water; whatever it may be, it is a fearful phenomenon to witness, and this sort of work requires more courage and skill than an impatient public is often willing to make allowance for in great mining undertakings.

In Cardiganshire many of the old mines, the sources of such great riches to our ancestors, have in our own day been again brought into a state of great profit, amongst which may be enumerated Cwmyst-

a state of great profit, amongst which may be enumerated Cwmyst with, probably the oldest mine in the country, since it was mentioned by name by Pliny; Cwmsymlog, now making great returns of silver and lead under the new name of East Darren (it is a pity these great old lead mines, that have done so much good to the country, should have their names changed); Logylas, Cwmerfin, and others. Darren is evidently the next of these great mines that will come into large returns. We shall next week insert a section, showing the ex-Darren is evidently the next of these great mines that will come into large returns. We shall next week insert a section, showing the extent of the ancient and modern workings, with some description of the mine. In the eastern part of the mine the modern workings have been carried down, and pumpwork fixed for draining, while the engine is now in operation for that purpose to a depth of 15 fms. below the old mine. This is all in good ore, and worth a ton of silver-lead per fathom. This ore contains about 30 oxs. of silver to the ton, and is worth about 17/1 per ton consequently this is year. silver-lead per fathom. This is at in good ore, and worth a too for silver-lead per fathom. This ore contains about 30 oxs. of silver to the ton, and is worth about 17t. per ton, consequently this is very profitable ground for working, and it is very important, as it will drain the ore ground below the old mine eventually on three lodes for a length of upwards of 1000 yards each, or more than two miles. A remarkable thing in favour of the Cardiganshire mines is, that while confusion and calamity have visited many of the great banking concerns of the country, and various other species of enterprise, usually considered safe, permanent, and highly to be respected, while mining has been blown upon, and treated with contempt—in some measure, we acknowledge, not undeservedly, from certain causes well known to the world—the Cardiganshire mines have quietly held their own, paying their dividends with regularity, and the stock has suffered no depression in the market, notwithstanding that the bad times have had the effect of throwing down the price of lead ore probably to the extent of 1t. per ton. Will the public again be led away by those high-flown "Will-o'-the-wisps," or will they follow those old well-tried paths that have led to the respectability and wealth of their forefathers? We would bet a trifle that any flaring scheme of gold mining at the North Pole, by means of an electric wealth of their forefathers? We would bet a trifle that any flaring scheme of gold mining at the North Pole, by means of an electric light stuck on the end of it, would even now find more favour with the speculative community than a well-devised project of mining in a country known by actual results to be safe and profit-giving from generation to generation.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING. [We regret to state that in consequence of the serious indisposition of Mr. James Lane we have not received his usual contribution, but trust he will be sufficiently recovered to resume it next-week.]

[ADVERTISEMENTS.]

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—There has been a moderate amount of business done during the past week, but prices have not been generally sustained. West chittertons have been dealt in at rather lower quotations, although, so far as the prospects of the mine are concerned, they were never better at any former period. A very important improvement has taken place in the 100, or bottom level, going east, where the lode is reported to be worth 801. per fm. for lead. This is a new feature, in addition to the rich courses of lead in the western part of the mine. As an investment there is, probably, not a safer mining property in Cornwall. East LOVELL continues to improve, and whoever buys the shares at the present price will have an opportunity of realising a large profit before the end of the present year. There is no question but that East Lovel is likely to become one of the most important end profitably productive tin mines in Cornwall; and, in all probability, the shares will be several pounds higher in a very short time. West Caradon is steadily progressing towards what is very likely to become highly important to the future interests of the shareholders in this once celebrated mine. Several cross-cuts are being driven with the object of intersecting some of the many lodes that are known to exist in the sett, and there are already the most favourable indications of successful results. Rich stones of copper have been met with in driving the cross-cuts alluded to, and any day a discovery may be made that will place West Caradon in a very prosperous position again. This is not only possible, but highly probable. An additional 20 tons of copper ore per month would enable the whole working costs of the mine to be met by the returns, and at the same time be opening it up with the view of its becoming a dividend property, under the judicious management of the present manager. I shall be very much be laterally advantaged to the mine to be met by the returns, and at the same time be opening it up with the view of its becoming a From Mr. EDWARD COOKE :- There has been a moderate amount

former adventurers. The workings of the mine are under the able superintendence of one of the most successful and careful managers in Cornwall—Capt. J. Pope, who was the manager of Wheal Basset during many years of its great prosperity. His opinion is regarded by all who know him with great respect and confidence, and his report of Tresavean, in the Journal, is deserving of an attentive perusal. I have now mentioned a few mines that I really consider well deserving of the attention of those who operate in mining property, as they offer advantages far more preferable to the investor than many of the financial companies or railways, with the reckless management, of which the public have had sad experince during the past 12 months.

I now proceed to remark upon the gold mines that have been brought under the notice of the public on previous occasions. My reason for mentioning CHONTALES first is on account of the thorough knowledge I have of the nature in character than an dormation of this company. The directors may be considered as being second to no other board, both for respectability and business habits, and the property the company possesses as being, I believe, scarcely second to no other conditions of the public have all, probably, been expecting too great results in a short time, scarcely giving time for the arrival of an efficient staff of miners, &c., to extract the gold, before expecting to receive fabrillous results in the pursuit of either self-disaction of doing some good to soc great results in a short time, scarcely giving time for the arrival of an efficient staff of miners, &c., to extract the gold, before expecting to receive fabrillous results of doing some good to soc great results in a short time, scarcely giving time for the arrival of an efficient staff of miners, &c., to extract the gold, before expecting to receive fabrillous received that, according to our mean copanies as Chontales and Pestarcan will tend to remove these prical arrangements where the process of such companies of any min

company's bankers. I presume there is quite 16s, per share intact, and the re-fusal of very valuable properties, with which the directors have to deal, in their hands. A few weeks now will determine whether or not a reported very valu-able gold property will be purchased by the Mineral Rights Company. If con-sidered as valuable by the inspector as reported to the company, the Mineral Rights shares, instead of standing at a discount, will go to a very high premium.

lights shares, instead or standing at a discount, the discount of the from Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS:—The general improvement continues, From Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS:—The independent improvement continues. From Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS:—The general improvement continues, and is likely to do so, as far as all bone fide undertakings are concerned. We must, of course, look for fluctuations; but the duty of investors is to hold on, and those who do so will doubtless realise large advantages, if the stock they hold is sound. Wheat, Cliffords share a large measure of public confidence, and Carn Cambonness are very firm. The tendency in price of Prince of Males Mine Indicates a desire on the part of speculators to do less business for the account, a desire which, by the way, is highly commendable. Chornales follows are being dealt and the state of the account, a desire which, by the way, is highly commendable. Chornales follows are being dealt and the state of the account of business has been reported. Wheal Servons have been ready, whilst Wheal Bassers have been reported. Wheal Servons have been exceeding the state of the state

From Mr. R. EMERSON: During the many years I have had the honour of advocating, both publicly and privately, the mining interest of Great Britain, I never recoilect a time when such a change has been imminent for the better as is now apparent. It is satisfactory to notice the progress in the right direction being made at GREAT DEVON CONSOLS. The company is now reaping the benefit of the judicious management during the last few months, and I look for a rise in the price of the stock. I refer to my remarks contained in the Journal of last week as to the value of this as an investment. The recent movements in some of the heavy-priced shares, however, have not taken place without undue influence; the reaction which will take place in some will, perhaps, be found, unfortunately, to be permanent. I merely throw this hint out to caution my clients against sending me positive orders to buy without great consideration. EAST CARADON shares have kept steady, and I look with much favour on this property, as well as MARKE VALLEY. The management of these two concerns are excellent, and they both give first-rate promise. GREAT WHEAL VOR will maintain for years to come the valuable reputution of a profitable mine. WHEAL SETON shares are firmly held, and in good repute as a first-class Investment. Looking over the list of progressive mines, I perceive that many must pass into the Dividend List, if metals continue to advance. SOUTH CALLINGTON shares are readily saleable, and very difficult to obtain at recent prices. Although not a market mine its merits are good, and and advance of 5s, per share has been established this week, making the shares 22s, 6d. to 27s, 6d.; a further rise may be expected, and a good investment calculated upon. From Mr. R. EMERSON: During the many years I have had the

Although not a market mine its merits are good, and an advance of 5s. per share has been established this week, making the shares 22s. 6d.; a further rise may be expected, and a good investment calculated upon.

From Messrs, WARD and JACKMAN:—During the 12 years' experience we have had of the Mining Market we have not witnessed such a large amount of business doing as within the past few weeks, and we trust and believe it will continue, as there is less possibility on the part of investors to embark in mines of little merit since the "weeding" which has so recently taken place. It is a very gratifying circumstance for us to announce that our expectations in last week's Journal have been realised to a considerable extent, insomuch that the six mines we then mentioned have since been in prominent request—West Chiverton, West Caradon, East I asset, New Seton, Chiverton Moor, and Buller. We do not think it necessary to add to that selection for the present, all that is required to inspire the capitalist with confidence being here embodied—good management, locality, &c. Comparisons are odous; we will not, therefore, attempt to draw one between these mines and others, though we know it could be done with credit to the former. We prefer them to stand on their own merits, and will content ourselves with mentioning facts gathered from authentic information from time to time, which will speak for itself. The chief or only point of importance to an investor is the prospects for the future, and the mines we have mentioned, in our opinion, have more than ordinary chances of important discoveries. At WEST CHIVERTON, since our last remarks, an improvement has been reported in the 100 east, or bottom level, worth 600, to 801, per fathom; there is also some idea, we hear, of increasing the number of shares, when doubtless more business would result. At EAST BASSET meeting, on Tuesday, the balance carried to next account was 1991, 15s.; the costs and merchants bills are all charged up to end of August, whereas the returns of tin

no alteration to mention in Chiverton Moor; the shares have fluctuated as usual.

From Messers, Bartlett and Chapman:—Whither are we drifting?
Onwards: For with the rapid strides of Science, backed by an indomitable Anglo-Saxon will, we seem to be pushing onwards and onwards still, towards a neverending development of some great enterprise. Step by step, however, in the mighty race of Progress we pursue our course, and with an almost blind recklessness of the consequences or results. Drifting with the tide of time on the sea of life, we battle with every obstacle and intervening check towards the accomplishment of a purpose, in the recognition that man is individually responsible to sective for the use of his knowledge, wealth, and personal power, not as the unhappy recluse, whose miser's hoard is to him the source of all comfort and joy on earth, and its possession the summum homum of life, but, in the open and liberal dispensation of talents which the Giver of Good has meted out, pursue with a zealous perseverance the path of advancement. "Let your life so shine before men" that you may be held up in distinction, as having done the State good service, and been useful in your generation.

"Some, when they die, die all: their mould'ring clay Is but an emblem of their memories:

The space quite closes up through which they passed.

good service, and been useful in your generation.

"Some, when they die, die all: their mould'ring clay
Is but an emblem of their memories:

The space quite closes up through which they passed.

That I have lived, I leave a mark behind,
Shall pluck the shining age from vulgar time,
And give it whole to late posterity."

March on, and "Forward still" be the motto. Drifting over the boundless expanse of waters, or belting the earth with the girdle of Science, carry continually the conviction that the course is Progress! So shall we fulfil the duty of life, and by co-operative action help to perfect the structure, according to our desting." Ships, Coloules, and Commerce" is a motto before us, all suggestive of enterprise. Education, Perseverance, and Science are equally arousing text words; and coming within the purpose of our own sphero of action, we may suggest that capital and co-operation are the great aids in arousing that healthy vitaility of active enterprise which is significant of a nation's elevation. We cannot be idle or indifferent to the manifestation of Progress around us. The forces of our intelligence and power must be brought to bear in the onward movement; and either by the contribution of capital, or by personal help, we must contribute, and continue to drift unto the end; and that end (our own) will be but as the first revolution of the great wheel of progression which is now in motion. A judicious selection of a field of action is the primary consideration from which a capitalist can hope to realise a satisfactory return for his investment, and, with this it view, to all who may be induced to confide to us their monetary transactions, we honestly proffer our best services. There are many investments which can be legitimately put forward as desirable, many of which do not appear in our "Investment Circular," but are well and bona fide managed by honourable business men, instead of being left to the control of public condemnation. Fair and solid investments in home enterprises, not exactly of th stive interest in watching the fluctuations of the day, the rise and fall of shares. Further, a self-importance arises which some overlook, but which an author of our day, justly knounced by society, and who has given to the world more true pictures of life and character than any contemporary, fully recognises as a great feature in character; he says;—"As it is well known to the wise in their generation, traffic in shares is the one thing to have to do with in this world. Have no antecedents, no established character, no cultivation, no ideas, no manners, have shares. Have shares enough to be on boards of direction in capital letters; oscillate on mysterious business between London and Paris, and be great. Where does he come from? Shares. Where is he going to? Shares. What are his tastes? Shares. Has he any principles? Shares, what squeezes him into Parliament? Shares!" Thus, then, as first observed, we are drifting onwards in the pursuit of either self-distinction, the gain of wealth, or in the satisfaction of doing some good to society; and, at the same time, we must be convinced that, according to our means, we are individually called upon to take a co-operative share in the prosecution of some undertaking or other, wherein we may find such distinction or gain, or perhaps realise the popularity which the author we quote attaches to shares! LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY,-The traffic receipts for

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-ILL-CONDITIONED STOMACH.-Few persons, save those who have long endured the hydra-headed disease called dyspepsia can form any notion of the great expense chronic indigestion entails on muscle nerve, mind, and temper. In the early stages of this protean malady, the purify-ing, regulating, and aperient pille, invented by Prof. Holloway, exert the most wholesome power by accurately adjusting the functions of the stomach, liver wholesome power by accurately adjusting the functions of the stomach, bowels, and the minor organs, subserving the solutions of man's food. In firmed debility of digestion, Holloway's pills are likewise reliable remedies we may be confidently resorted to in all stomachic, hepathic, renal, and alvin rangements, without the slightest doubt of their ability to release the suf

what I have already done in Dyfngwm. During the last 30 years it has been on what I have already done in Dyfngwm. During the last 30 years it has been in the first 15 years about 25,0004, was expended in trials on this mine, such in the first 15 years about 25,0004, was expended in trials on this mine, and in the first 15 years about 25,0004, was expended in trials on this mine, such in the first 15 years about 25,0004, was expended in trials on this mine, and in the first 15 years and are trial to one of their profession, and an honour to whom are now living, and are the whole produce during those 15 years, with in every sense of the way, amounted to about 260 tons of lead ore and some this expenditure of mine and year of expending 20004, of the sum, and was beinged. I ador utting into a good bunch of ore, when I was super-seded by a on the point of vote. Peace to his aches! He had his trials, and another after him, riend of your. Peace to his aches! He had his trials, and another after him, when I was super-seded by a contract of the point of your. Peace to his aches! He had his trials, and another after him, when I was super-seded by a contract of the point of your. Peace to his aches! He had his trials, and another after him, and you all you was all my some the selection of the point of your. Peace to his aches! He had his trials, and another after him, and you was a super-seded by a contract of the your was an expension of your mine from a 30 to an 82 fm. level, driving levels at every 10 fms., openling your mine from a 30 to an 82 fm. level, driving levels at every 10 fms., openling your mine from a 30 to an 82 fm. level, driving levels at every 10 fms., openling your was a constanct of the your was an expension. And you must west in the levels, except the your was an expension of the point of the your was an expension of the your was an expension of the your was

charged with misleading the able time. If the same wheel happens to be going feature in the dry weather, and because I do not report the December fact, the latent misleading the shareholders? According to you it is; according to common sense it is not.

You have had your say about the traction-engine, I have had mine; the public will judge between us. You, however, bring in an "episode" in your tast, which I cannot pass by without noticing, although It does digress a little. In that "episode" you taunt me with having oversiept myself at the Raven in Spressbury. I Cordae engineman. It to to you it is many a year and the strength of the control of the control of the strength of the control of the strength of the control of the strength of the

F.S.—I thank you for your public admission that you "opposed cutting a lear om Glaslyn at a cost of 1741.," and that you "admit the responsibility of in-ducing the traction-engine." I am now set right with my professional

" The Age of the World to the Welsh Language."

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE SNAEFELL MINES .- A man named John Tate, aged 44, met his death in a most frightful manner, at the Snadell (Isle of dan) Mines, last Saturday, by being crushed in the machinery. His duty was attend to the large wheel recently erected there. It appears that when this cheel is thrown out of gear (so as to stop it), it will remain stationary for a few wheel is thrown out of gear (so as to stop it), it will remain stationary for a few seconds, and then will give a "reverse" turn, and thus cause two cog-wheels (which are attached to it, and which work into each other) to turn downwards. He had stopped the wheel for the purpose of emptying a kibble, when the wheel gave this reverse turn, and his clothes having been caught in the works, he was drawn in between the two cog-wheels, and crushed to death. An inquest was held on Monday, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and gave it as their opinion that no blame was to be attached to the company, they ving taken every precaution to prevent accidents at their works."

CAMBORNE, SEPT. 27.—Our markets have been tolerably active during the week, and as the Dutch Trading Company's sale of tin will soon take place, we hope to be able to report on a general and permanent improvement, as we look forward to a great amount of business being transacted. Cook's Kitchen, Trumpet Consols, Camborne Vean, East Lovell, and North Crofty are in dem. Agar, Henrietta, and West Damsel are enquired for. Wheal Agar, with 38,4004, or 64 ss., per share paid, from its proximity to East Pool, may be considered a good investment. Shares will doubtless have a great rise; the agreegate amount of the various points in operation at East Pool being 426L per fathom; it has paid in dividends 49,2164, or 3841. 10s, per share, on an outlay of 31641, or 324. 3s, per share. Agar is certainly a cheap share. A detailed report chall appear in my next. East Lovell was, a few days ago, thoroughly inspected by a practically experienced gentleman. The report corroborates what I have previously expressed. The south lode at the 60 will be intersected in about a formight. The lode sinking below the 40, immediately over it, gradually improves. East, West, and South Caradon Mines, in the 8t. Cleer district, are reported as looking very much better.—ALBERT E. PRINCE: Penvu.

THE SEARCH FOR COAL IN THE ISLE OF MAN.—The search for

THE SEARCH FOR COAL IN THE ISLE OF MAN .- The search for coal at the White Strand, near Peel, is to be prosecuted vigorously. A private company, with a capital of 1000L, has been formed, and a boring apparatus will be erected and in operation in a few weeks.—Isle of Man Times.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABRAHAM CONSOLS.—J. Vivian, Sept. 28: Our engine-house is completed, and the engineers at work placing the engine in position. The main beam is fixed in its place, also the boiler is in its position, and all the heavy wood beams in the engine-house are fixed. The cylinder is now being brought in its place, and will be fixed by Thursday evening. Our operations progress satisfactorily. I am sorry to say our tributers cannot work on the backs of the lode on account of the very heavy falls of rain we have had for three weeks; they had commenced raising tinstuff of good quality, when they were driven away by the influx of water, and we can do nothing on the lodes until our engine is put to work.

BEDFORD UNITED.—James Phillips, Sept. 26: The stope in back of the 11s east is worth 2½ tons per fathom; in the back of this level west we have a stope yielding 3½ tons of ore per fathom. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 103 west. In the back of this level there are three stopes, worth respectively 2½, 3, and 3½ tons of ore per fathom. The stope in the back of the lode, in the different levels, on the north lode.

BEDFOL-AUR.—H. R. Harvey, Sept. 24: We are progressing favourably with the shaft; the ground has altered a little; it is now of a softer nature.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, 97: South or Copper Lode: I expected to have completed the rise about this time, but the last few days we have met with a hard floor of ground. Since cutting this floor the rise has become very wet; consequently we have not been able to make that progress last week as we expected. I find by measurement to-day we have 4 feet further to rise. If the ground continue hard and wet as we have it as present it will take us another week to complete it.—Main Lode: In going through the different stopes to-day I found the lode large, varying in size from 5 feet to 9 feet wide, carrying tin throughout, but upon the whole the produce rather low. I found the lode in the rise from the 52, to meet the new shaft. We sampled on Thursday l

down on the rock, but I hope they will next week, when I shall be able to see and report on it.

BRYN GWIOG.—Stephen Harper, Sept. 19: The lode in the 102, east of engine-shaft, continues much the same as for some time past. The lode in the 90, east of said shaft, is small, being intermixed with white shale; at present net thing to value. The lode in the same level, driving west from said shaft, still continues much as for some time past, worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. The pitches in the bottom of this level (the 90) have of late fallen off a little in value, but hope a change for the better will again soon take place. The lode in the 73, west of the said shaft, is about 1 ft. wide, occasionally producing fine lumps of lead ore. Bramwell's shaft is communicated to the 80 yard level; we have a few days' work to make it complete to the bottom of the level, cut a small plat, and then commence sinking below; it may require seven or eight days before we commence sinking. Brooke's run, in back of the 66, still looks very promising, and producing good lead. Edwards's late pitch, in back of the 75, east of the engine-shaft, and found the lode to the 75, west of the engine-shaft, and found the lode to the 75, west of the engine-shaft, and found the lode to be worth full 3 tons per fathom. All other points continue much the same as for some time past. We sold, on Taursday last, 40 tons of lead ore, realising the sum of 121, 75, 6d, per ton.

some time past. We sold, on Taursday last, 40 tons of lead ore, realising the sum of 121.7s, 6d. per ron.

BRYN GWYN.—H. Nottingham, Sept. 25: Since my last we have commenced to drive the level on south from the middle of incline, in order that we may open out more ground in that direction; we have favourable ground for driving at present. We are getting a small quantity of ore from the old workings in bottom of the old incline, but we have not found anything regular yet. The joint of lead we are following north from the south end of Field's level is not approductive for lead as it has been, and we are nearing the old level, which makes me doubtful that it will splice out again into the old level, instead of running parallel with it as hitherto. There is no change with the tributers since my last. CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennetts, Sept. 25: The ground in the winze continues favourable for sinking, without any alteration in the lode or the quantity of water. The ground in the cross-cut is slightly easier. There has been no lode taken down in the stope at the 70 during the week. In the 80 west the lode is much the same as last reported, rather more black ore and prian, and the ground a little easier; this looks favourable. We intend sampling on Saturday 30 tons of ore.

ons of ore, SSTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold).—J. Parry, Sept. 26: The lode in No. 2 se is at present about 3 ft. wide, and in the smithy stope from 5 to 6 ft. wide, quantity of lodestuff stamped up to date is 130 tons. We shall commence ring the coffers on Monday. The gold obtained from the amalgamators is

10 dwts. NTRAL MINERA.—T. Hughes, Sept. 27: Victoria Engine-shaft: Opera are making satisfactory progress, but without material alteration since

the coffers on Monday. The gold obtained from the amalgamators is downs.

RAL MINERA.—T. Hughes, Sept. 27: Victoria Engine-shaft: Opera-emaking satisfactory progress, but without material alteration since of the amalgamators. The material streation since of the sum of the sinking is more rapidly progressing than be ground having changed for the better, being easier for sinking, and one congenial for lead. We have drawn the water out of the sump sunk me since below the 72, and have driven a short distance west from the here the lode is about 9 ft. wide, and spotted throughout with lead ore, a decided change in the character of the lode in this sump from the 72 rds, and there can be no reasonable doubt that when we get clear of the eresult will be most satisfactory. We cannot proceed with the driving the bottom of the sump above referred to for the present to any advantue with a hand pump, and we cannot bring the engine to bear upon it; therefore, reluctantly compelled to wait the sinking of the main engined the intersection of the lode at the next level, which level will come to fathoms below the deepest point where the lode has yet been seen. A UNITED.—J. Davis, Sept. 26: The value of the several bargains for cubic fathom is as follows:—The 30 west, 25 cvts.; stope No. 1, in back, 1, 10 cvts.; stope No. 2 ditto, 18 cwts.; the stope in the back of the 40, 1; winze No. 2 under the 30, 12 cwts.; and the engine-shaft, 30 cwts. per Surface work is progressing favourably.

AKE.—Win Skewls, W. Hooper, Sept. 27: The lode in the 116 east and 4thout change since last reported. In the 74 east the lode is about 5ft. the 25t per fm. We purpose cross-cutting north in the 86 east next intersect the lode 12 fms. deeper, and if cut good there the life east will do mith all speed to reach this sore. The heavy of the surface to reach this ore routh 13t, per fm. The 25west is not yet far enough to reach this oreginal per fm. The 25west is not yet far enough to reach this oreginal per fm. 1 the 25 west is not yet far enough to reac

onth we have not yet driven through the gossan on our way to cut the north to have not yet driven through the gossan on our way to cut the north lode; the ground in this end is still hard and spare for driving. Our stopes are without alteration since reported on last week. In the stope in back of the 117, behind the end, the lode is full 10 ft. wide, of a very promising character, and producing good work for tin, worth 406, per fm. for the width of the lode. In No. 1 stope, in bottom of the 105, the lode is 8 ft, wide, and worth 144, per fm. for that width. In No. 2 stope, in bottom of the same level, the lode is 11 feet wide, composed of quartz, peach, gossan, iron, and tin, and worth for the latter 184, per fm. for that width.

wide, composed of quartz, peach, gossan, fron, and unit, and worth for the factor.

18. per fm. for that width.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Nelli, Sept. 25: We bayen o change in the 24 cross-cut. The lode in the 34, east of whim-shaft, is looking well, and worth 7 tons of ore per fm. We have two stopes in the back of this level worth 4 and 5 tons per fm.; and one stope in bottom of the 22, lode worth 7 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 34, west of engine-shaft, is worth 4 tons of ore

thom. T CARADON.—J. Truscott, Sept. 26: Caunter Lode: The 100 cast is worth T CARA DON.—J. Truscott, Sept. 28: Caunter Lone: The law cast is wort fathom; the 100 west, saving work; and the 90 east, 10l. per fm.—New The 70 east produces saving work.—South Lode: The 90 east is worth 5 thom; the 70 west, saving work; and the 70 east, on south part, 15l. pe

per fathom; the 70 west, saving work; and the 70 east, on south part, 15t. per fathom. No other alteration.

EAST CARN BREA.—I. Richards, Sept. 27: The lode in Thomas's engine-shaft is 1 foot wide, and will produce for length of shaft (12 feet) 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom.—Thomas's Engine-shaft: In the 70 east, on No. 3 lode, the lode is small and unproductive. In Vincent's winze in bottom of the 60 east, on No. 3 lode, the lode is 1½ foot wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundle, and a small portion of copper ore. In the 60 east, on No. 3 lode, the lode is 2½ feet wide, and worth 5 tons of copper ore per fathom. In Cock's winze in bottom of the 50 east, on No. 3 lode, the lode is 2½ feet wide, and worth 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom.—Buckley's Shaft: In the 60 east, on No. 6 lode, the lode is 1½ foot wide, and consists of capel, quartz, fluor, mundle, and good stones of copper ore. In the 60 west, on No. 6 lode, the lode is 1 foot wide.—

in bottom of the 50. West from old sump, where the lode is 4 L. wide, and worth 6 tons of good quality ore per fm.

GREAT NORTH BOWNS.—W. Rich, T. Rich, J. Tredinnick, Sept. 26: There is no alteration to notice in the underground operations since our last report, in consequence of the men being chiefly employed at capstan and taking out the skip-road, and refixing the same at Sieggan's shaft; we are arging on the completion of this work, which is progressing satisfactorily.

GREAT NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Sept. 26: The \$2, driving south, is not so productive as last reported; the lode is now a ft. wide, and worth ½ ton of lead per fm. in the same level, driving north, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, worth about 1 ton of lead per fm. In the 72 south the lode is split into small strings of ore, and not to value; the same level north is in a large lode, 10 ft. wide, but having only a small rib of ore on the hanging and lying walls; this level is now driven 20 fms., and all in orey ground that will be stoped away, and ready for that purpose so soon as the winze, which is in course of sinking from the 50, is holied; the lode in the said winze is worth from 15 cwts. to 1 ton of lead per fathom. The 60, driving south, and now the furthermost level in that direction in the mine, appears to be entering on a large lode, now nearly 8 ft. wide, and yielding rich stones of lead; for some time we have scarcely had the trace of the lode in this driving. We have now commenced to fix a plunger-lift from the 27 to the 72; this will take a fortnight to complete, when the sinking of the engine-shaft will be at once resumed below the 82. The cutting of wheel-case for the new 60-ft. wheel will be finished in a fortnight, and in doing which we shall have raised sufficient stone to do all the mason work, and as the wheel will not be required before the dry season of next summer, we have ample time for the erection. The new road from the mine to the main high road is almost opened through, the principal work now being to meaning on the

c. GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw. Sept. 26: Having the sumpmen in the mine, we have put them to sink Noel's shaft below the 125, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 6 toons of copper ore per fm. for the length of shaft. 12 ft. it his shaft is also now complete to take away the stuff from this level, and also to sink by a lift attached to the steam-whim when required. Ou Monday the stuff is also to sink by a lift attached to the steam-whim when required. Ou Monday the stuff is the stuff in the stuff is the stuff is the stuff is the stuff is the stuff in the stuff is the stuff

of copper ore, and 150 tons of this has been raised from the back and bottom of the 125, east of cross-course, or about Noel's shart.

GREAT WHALL BADDERN.—B. Typor, Sept. 2: In consequence of the incorporate with the proper of the proper o

blig cross-cut consists of white limestone, same as last reported.—Williams, Shaft: The stope in bottom of the 60 yard level is worth 12 cwts, of lead per fathom. The rise in back of the 40 yard level south is in promising ground, and good for progress.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, Sept. 26: The lode in the 72 cast is 2½ feet wide, composed principally of quartz, accompanied by a small quantity of red iron, producing stones of grey one clow this layer has become for creavating, and the stone of the composed of quartz, red iron, and a small quantity of grey copper ore, thought not enough at present to value; now, as this winze is about 5 fms. below the level, and the water in it is quick, we ought is winze is about 5 fms. below the level, and the water in it is quick, we ought to put two more men it. I shall be glad to hear from you on this before Saturday. NEW CORNISH.—J. Richards, Sept. 21: Latchiey Consols: In the 60, cast of engine-shaft, the lode is taken down close home to the end of the drivage; it is 3 ft. wide, composed of strong capet, mundle, quartz, and ore, worth 1 to per fathom, and is healthy. In the 50, cast of the engine-shaft, and enst of Sieps' winze, the lode, aithough not so productive, is promising; it is 3 ft. wide, composed of strong capet, mundle, quartz, and ore, worth log or the 50 cast, and cast of Sieps' winze, a new winze (Gregory's) is being put of the 50 cast, and cast of Sieps' winze, a new winze (Gregory's) is being put of the 50 cast, and cast of Sieps' winze, a new winze (Gregory's) is helm put of the 50 fm. Sieps' winze, the following the shaft of the stone of the 60 cast, the lode in which is worth respectively 1 to n. 1½ ton. and 2 tons of ore per fm. Our sampling next month will be about 100 tons of copper ore.

NEW CROW HILL.—Sept. 25: The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 55 is a feet wide, nearly perpendicular, about 7 fm. stopes now. I and 2 are not so good in value. No. 3 stopes have improved, the lode is 5 feet wide. There is a feet wide, nearly perpendicular, about 7

of this level is worth 25t. per fm. The lode in the 190 cast is worth 25t. per fm. Other places without change. Our bargains, on the whole, are looking well. Our next meeting of adventurers will take place on Oct. 7, when a full report will be given.

OKEL TOR.—J. Rodda, Sept. 26: We have intersected the capels of the lode in the cross cut south from the 80 cast, which is looking promising, and producing good stones of or. Batter at the capels of the lode.

OKEL TOR.—J. Rodda, Sept. 26: We have intersected the capels of the lode in the cross cut south from the 80 cast, which is looking promising, and producing good stones of ore. Bate's stope, in the back of this level, cast of Reynold's winze, will yield from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm.: and Reynold's stope, west of this winze, is producing 3 tons of ore per fm. we have driven about 5 ft, south into the capels of the lode from the 65 cast, and have to-day intersected a branch, composed principally of arsenical mundle, with stones of ore intermixed; cannot give you the size of the branch, as we have not cut through it. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 65 cast is producing about 6 tons of ore per fm. for the length of the winze (12 feet). Crossman's stope, in the back of this level, east of Medlin's winze, will yield from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. Peardon's stope was to this winze, continues to yield 5 tons of ore per fm. Olver's stope is suspended for the present, and the men put to drive to communicate Peardon's stope with another stope further west, so as to enable us to take away the ground economically. The ground in the cross-cut towards the lode in the 50 cast is rather harder, but of a very favourable character for ore. Burley's rise, in the back of the 50, over the castern cross-cut, is yielding from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fm. Broom's stope, in the bottom of this level, will, produce 2½ tons of ore per fm.

OLD GUNNISLAKE,—Jas, Phillips, Sept. 27: The lode in Parker's shaft is looking much the same as when last reported on, and the men are now making good progress.

PEDN.A.D.BEA UNITED.—W. Trocay, J. Thomas, Sept. 32: Supn.: The

bestope behind this end the lode is worth 35t, per fm. for 12 ft. in breadth, and he stope behind this end the lode is worth 10t, per fm. In the 100 east the lode in the end is worth 10t, per fm. In the no north wall. In the 100 east the lode is worth 10t, per fm. In the so north wall. In the 100 east the lode is worth 10t, per fm. —Cobbler's: The lode side is bottom of this shaft is worth 20t, per fathom. In the 30 north the lode interior bettom of this shaft is worth 20t, per fathom. In the 30 north the lode interior bottom of this shaft is worth 20t, per fathom. In the 30 north the lode interior bottom of the shaft is week is all in the coss-course. Per for the coss-course we prefer for the cost of the coss-course. We prefer for the cost of the cost

sight's improved in value, but the tribute pitches are not so valuable as they were a morth since.

Were a morth since.

With a since the since the since and since the since the since the since and since the since and since a since and since a since and since a since and since a since

is joins of ground for foundations for crusher and house, and hope to have the fame completed, and ready for work, within six weeks from this date.

W. Gifford, Sppt. 28: In the 48 east we have taken down the lode home to the present end, the same being 3 ft. wide, worth 30t. per fin., and still a splendid joeding lode.

PROSPER UNITED.—J. Nicholis, Sept. 28: The 80, east of Hosking's, is unproductive. The 90, west of Hand's, is yielding some good tinstuff. The 80 west is worth 15t. per fin. for cosper and tim. The lode in the 70 west is large and promising; it produces saving wort for copper and tin. The tode in the 60 west is 3 ft. wide, worth 10t. per fin. for copper and tin. The 10te in the 60 west is 5 ft. wide, worth 10t. per fin. for copper and tin. The 10te in the 60 west is 5 ft. wide, worth 10t. per fin. for copper and tin. The 10te in the 50 west is yielding 15t. worth of copper or per fin. The 40 west is poor. The ground in the western shaft is rather spare for sinking. No change for remark on in any other tutwork bargain. The pitches are producing about the usual average quantity of copper and tin.

REMMOR.—T. Taylor, Sept. 27: We have completed the plat, fixed pontions had a werner of taking the calcine-shaft; the ground is still favourable, and the men making good progress is signing. There is no particular change in the 22 end, still producing a little oft, but not to value. The machinery, &c., is working well. Gillman's engine-shaft with control of the control of t

signal course of sinking below the 70; the ground still continues very favourable for progress. Nothing new to notice in the 70 south as yet. The water has greatly increased by the heavy rains of late, being now eight strokes per minute for the engine.

SOUTH TREVENNA.—T. Jennings, Sept. 26; Since my report of a fortnight back we have made a most important discovery here, which I am pieased to see noticed in last week's Mining Notafilla. The statement there made was good esough, and the ore then broken was much rieber than anything seen before in this district, the produce by assay being 14½ per cent. for copper, equal to 10% is ton at present standard; since then we have been steadly driving on it, and setting into more settled ground. I have this day broken the richest grey ore levery saw in this country. I should say double the value of the first assayed; it take most extraordinary discovery since the beyon Great Coursols was opened on. After 12 o'clock this day the richest ore has been broken, a box of which I took within the to the office at Plymouth. I cannot as yet say the size of the idee, as we are now in an old cavern, or fessure of the strata, with a rushing draft of air coming frough, but where from we cannot ascertain, as I can find no workings in the lode ahead of us; this lode can be worked to great advantage, having been opened on in a deep valley, and by driving the level on its conress, which extends about 800 fms. through the sett, and gains a good depth as we progress, it will also intersect our five large cast and west tin lodes, and at each junction should make large deposits of tin and copper. I hope next week to be able to give the assay of the ores broken to-day, and will send further particulars of our progress. I must congratulate the shareholders on this splendid and interesting discovery. The tin lodes are just the same as last reported.

— T. Jennings, Sept. 27: In addition to my report I sent away yesterday, I am happy to agy the copper ore of great value.

— T. Jennings, Sept. 27

cut south is much the same as when has a vivolet, and out plenty of water.

AND TRETHARRUP.—Jas. Pope, Sept. 26: In the 15, east of the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth for tin 10t. per fm. We have west for the present on account of the large quantity of stuff the shaft, but shall resume it as soon as the shaft is cut down to I take the next two months to accomplish. In Cumack's shaft is cut down to the large two months to accomplish. In Cumack's shaft is cut down to the shaft is cut down to th copper ore throughout, worth about 3L per fm. In the 12, west of Cunnack's shaft, we have taken down part of the lode, about 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of yellow copper ore, with more lode still standing north; in this level the lode has very much improved in the last 6 ft. driving, from which a good lode of ore is daily expected. In the deep addit level, west of Wheal Boys shaft, the lode is improving in size and appearance, producing occasional stones of ore, but not to value.

lode of ore is daily expected. In the deep addit level, west of wheal Boys shalt, below in large and appearance, producing occasional stones of one, but not to value.

The WEATHA.—Thos. Foote, J. Scoble, Sepl. 25: The lode in the 50 north is 2% fix wife, but poor. The stope in the back of this level is producing 3 cwts. A consistency of the stope in the back of this level worth from 12% to 15, per fm. The stope in the back of the level is producing a cwts. The lode in the 50 north is 3 ft. wide, per decided worth from 12% to 15, per fm. The sole in the 50 north is 3 ft. wide, per decided worth from 12% to 15, per fm. The sole in the 50 north is 3 ft. wide, per decided worth from 12% to 15, per fm. The sole in the 40 north is 3 ft. wide, per decided worth from 12% to 15, per fm. The sole in the 40 north is 3 ft. wide, per decided worth from 12% to 15, per fm. The sole in the 40 north is 3 ft. wide, per decided worth from 12% to 15, per fm. The sole in the 40 north is 3 ft. wide, per decided worth from 12% to 15, per fm. The sole in the sole of the served with excessive cost and trouble. But now, looking at the admirable manner in the say, and good progress is being made.

With ALE LLER.—J. Inch., sept., 26: Steven's shaft is sunk 7½ fms. under the sole of the served with the sole of the served with the served cost and trouble. But now, looking at the admirable manner in the sex of the served with the served cost and trouble. But now, looking at the admirable manner in the sex of the sex of the served with the served cost and trouble. But now with the served cost and trouble with the new of the served with the new of the served with the new of the sex of the served with the new of the sex of the sex of the served with the new of the sex of the served with the new of the sex o

FIG. 40, and flower a riflesh improvement. The desirability of the solid Citizen State of the St les 1t. wide, and shows a slight improvement. The draining of she old Clogar Copper Mine is being proceeded with. We have to-day commenced taking the title. At the reduction works the continuous supply of water enables us to keep containty at work 2b seeds of stamps.

WALKHAM AND POLDUCE.—J. Lean, Sept. 22: In the 50 west the contry is becoming more activate our mineralised; it expect shortly to find the lode on the control of the contro

sampled 25 tons of tinstone on the 22d instant, producing 5 cwts. of black tin per 100 sacks. The quality of the tin is very good, worth at the present standard about 51L per ton.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Sept. 26: Taylor's sumpmen are making fair progress in sinking Taylor's engine-shaft below the 85. The lode in the 85 west is 4 feet wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fathom, worth 16L to 18L per fathom; price for driving, 6L, per fathom. In the 85 east the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom, worth 18L to 20L per fathom; price for driving, 6L, 10s. per fathom. In the 75 cast the lode is 20 inches wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, worth 3L per fathom; price for driving, 6L, 10s. per fathom. The lode in the 75 west 1s4 feet wide, consisting of spar and capel, and producing occasional stones of ore, and letting out more water than usual. We believe we shall have a change in this level shortly for the better. We have this day holed the sumpwinze from the 75 to the 85, which has given good ventilation to the 85. The winzemen will be engaged for a day or two drawing up the pumps from the winze. The part of the lode that is being carried in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 75 west is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, worth 4L per fathom; price for sinking, 14L per fathom; 2 there cast and two west of shaft, at an average price of 3L. 2s. per fathom, each stope producing, on an average, 3 tons of ore per fathom, worth from 10L to 12L per fathom. The lode in the 65 west its 2 feet wide—unproductive, but is letting out water more freely, and we hope for an improvement in this level. In the rise over the back of the 65 west the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 8L per fathom; price for rising, 5L 10s. per fathom. This rise is letting out a large quantity of water. The stope over the back of the 65 west the hode is 4½ feet wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 8L per fathom; price for rising, 5L 10s. per fathom. This rise is letting out a large quantity

western shaft, by two men, at 10s. in 11. A pitch in the back of the 10s, cast of western shaft, by two men, at 10s. in 11. A pitch in the back of the 9s, cast of western shaft, by two men, at 2s. in 11. A pitch in the back of the 8s, cast of western shaft, by two men, at 2s. in 11. A pitch in bottom of the 12s, cast of old whim-shaft, by two men, at 5s. 6d. in 11. In the 14s cast the lode continues ft. which is the south part producing about 1 ton of ore per fm.; the other part saving work for tin. The sinking of the winze below the 14s progresses favourably; lode divided into branches at present unproductive. In the 15s the ground is casy, and good progress is being made.

WHEAL BULLER.—J. inch. Sept. 2s: Stevens'a shaft is sunk 7½ fms. under the 80, worth from 12t. to 15t. per fm. The 80 is driven cast 9½ fms. through a good lode of tin; the present cad is worth from 7st. to 80t. per fm. In the 80, worth from 12t. to 15t. per fm. The 80 is driven cast 9½ fms. through a good lode of tin; the lode split into two parts; we have commenced to drive on the north part, which is worth 15t. per fm. We are pushing on as fast as possible with this part of the mine. We have six men in each of these bargains, opening up a large quantity of good ground, which will shortly well pay the adventurers.—Hocking's shaft: The 80 cast, on this lode, is worth 4t. per fm. The 70 cast, 4t. per fm. In the 70 west we have suspended the drivage on the south part, which is producing good work for tin, worth 10t, per fm. The win-ounder the 6t, before the end, is down 6 fms, worth 8t, per fathou. In the 80, cast of Kistle's, we have had a large gossan lode for the last 10 fms. driving; the lode in the present end is 3 ft. wide, split into branches—poor; price for driving, 4t, 10s. per fm. The tribute pitches are producing their usual quantities of tin. The mine never looked better for tin than at present. Our prospects are very encouraging.

STATE OF THE WESTERN MINING DISTRICT .- We cannot learn of

STATE OF THE WESTERN MINING DISTRICT.—We cannot learn of any change in the prices of tin ores, so that quotations remain about the same as last reported. The tin-plate trade is said to be brisk (large orders having been received from America); and, although some of the trade lists issued by the metal brokers state the tin trade is said to be brisk (large orders having been received from America); and, although some of the trade lists issued by the metal brokers state the tin trade to be duil, yet within the past three days we hear from other sources that a healthier tone exists in the demand for tin. The late advances of about 5t, per ton has certainly tended very much to lessen the said amount of depression that has so long weighed over the mines; still it must be acknowledged that the relief afforded is by no means sufficient to meet the said amount of depression that has so long weighed over the mines; still it must be acknowledged that the relief afforded is by no means sufficient to meet the said mount of depression that has so long weighed over the mines; still it must be acknowledged that the relief afforded is by no means sufficient to meet the extreme sufferings that have existed, In all quarters we hear that 5t. to 7t. per ton higher rates are required to enable the managers to keep this mines affoat—so we may look upon the tin-producer just now as one living in expectation, and buoyed upby the brighter prospects in the distance.—At North Levant meeting the accounts for the showed a deficiency during that period of about 350t. The returns of tin, 50 tons, sold at prices varying from 46t, 10s. to 52t, per ton. In order to assist in the liquidation of the balance of 944t, due from the shareholders a call of 5s, per share was made. The agents' report of the mine was considered very favourable, and that the returns of tin are about to meet the expenditure. Under the present excellent management there is severy probability of shareholders being gree long repaid for their perseverance.—At Bosean Mine meetin

with tiles. The door was locked, and a train fired. A thick smoke first issued from the chimney, and was followed by flames; no real explosion took place, but after a few seconds the roof was thrown down, together with part of one of the walls, whilst the three barrels, though somewhat injured, were found entire; so that the above-mentioned effect must be attributed merely to the pressure occasioned by the heat and gas. In another series of experiments, a cartridge containing 38 decigrms of gunpowder was introduced into a Prussian needle-gun. At a distance of 150 metres the olive-shaped builet went through a target composed of a piece of oak between two pieces of fir, forming an aggregate thickness of about a foot. The same quantity of gunpowder introduced into the gun without being rammed sinply fizzed, and did not expulse the bullet. We understand that these experiments are to be continued.—Galignani.

Frontino and Bolivia (South American) Gold Mining Confany.—The advices received by the mail to hand yesterday are of a much more satisfactory character. The remittance of gold is of the value of about 550l. It would seem from the general tenour of the despatches that such results will in a short time be realised as will repay all who have not disposed of their interest during the late depreciation in the market value of their property.

Mining in Ireland.—Almost every day opens out some fresh discovery, and adds important evidences to the fact of Ireland's great riches in mineral wealth. During the last week a fine lode of carbonate of iron, of a quality far superior to that found in Devonshire, has been met with near Tipperary. The Irish ore, being brighter in colour and more easily ground, is far better suited to the purposes to which this peculiar mineral is generally applied. It is represented to be procurable in unlimited quantities, and near to a shipping port. It is highly micaceous and brilliant, and will make a most excellent material for being used in the preparation of antifriction grease, now material for being used in the preparation of antifriction grease, now so much in demand for locomotives and machinery.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED MINING COMPANY.—The handsome offer has just been made to the shareholders in this company by its managing director, Mr. H. L. Phillips, who has lately purchased the adjoining property—the St. Just United Mines—to hand them over to the East St. Just Company for the same price he has given for them. The result of this arrangement will be that the shareholders will have a splendid property, returning some 18 tons of tin monthly, and improving in value as it is developed. An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders is called for Monday, to formally accept this offer, and give power for an issue of 3000 new shares, for the purpose of and give power for an issue of 3000 new shares, for the purpose of immediately agreeing to the purchase.

CONTRACTS FOR COAL.—The Admiralty Commissioners require tenders for the supply of 900 tons of South Wales Coal, to be de-livered at Haulbowline; the Commissioners also require 400 tons of South Wales Coal, to be delivered at Fernando Po.

BARRACK CONTRACTS.—The Secretary of State for War requires tenders for the supply of Straw for Paillasses at Barracks for one year. The advertisements appear in another column of this day's Journal

EARRACK CONTRACTS.—The Sections of the supply of Straw for Paillasses at Barracks for one year. The advertisements appear in another column of this day's Journal-PETROLEUM IN ITALY.—At the British Association Prof. Ansted submitted a paper on "Intermittent Discharges of Petroleum and large deposits of Bitumen in the valley of Pescara, Italy." The valley of the Pescara runs up from the town on the Adriatic coast to a narrow and important gorce of the Appendnes. Close to the gorge, 35 miles from the sea, is the town of Tocco. The rocks near are limestones, overlying chalks. The limestones are much broken, but more or less nearly horizontal. The shales are below them, and nearly vertical. The limestones are caveronous, and bitumen exudes freely in summer from the exposed faces wherever there are cracks. Springs of water issue in abundance during part of the year. Height above sea, 2759 ft. A couple of miles from the valley to the south there are watercourses, down which much water runses after rain. There are many swallow holes into which water enters. From openings in the rock below large bodies of water sometimes issue. From one of these, when rain has fallen, the water comes out mixed with much petroleum, at a level of 1000 ft. This has been collected, and is of some value. The quantity collected has amounted to 15,000 gallons would be petroleum, and the rest water—not sail. By drawing water into shallow holes above, at 1480 ft. and 1230 ft., the petroleum and water can be obtained artificially. Professor Ansted saw, when he visited the spot, about 1800 gallons collected in two days; say, 1000 gallons of available petroleum, yielding valuable light and heavy oils, and asphalte on distillation. At Letto, about half-way between Tocco and the coast, and in an area five miles radius round Letto, are enormous deposite of hitumen and much sulphur. At a brown the petroleum, yielding valuable light and heavy oils, and asphalte on distillation. At Letto, about half-way between Tocco and the coast, and in an area five mi

SOUTH AMERICAN BEEF.—A large attendance of merchants and others interested in the trade of La Plata took place at the London Tavern, on Thursday, for the purpose of practically testing some specimens of meat from Buenos Ayres, preserved in a fresh state, according to the process patented by Messrs, McCall and Sloper. Mr. Eugene Paris, accompanied by one of the patentees, proceeded to Buenos Ayres in the early part of the present year, and, under their personal superintendence, the meat, which on Thursday was served in the form of boiled, roasted, soups, &c., was preserved and consigned by Messrs. Zimmerman to Mr. M. B. Sampson, the Argentine Consul in London. The supply of cattle may best be conceived from the fact that the annual export of hides from the River Plate to this country is something like 2,500,00, while the cost per head does not exceed 30s., the carcass at present being regarded of little or no value. According to Mr. Paris's estimates, the meat can be delivered in London and retailed over the counter at about 4d. per 1b., and yet leave to the patentees a profit of between 30 and 40 per cent. Upon the proposition of Mr. Rivoita (director of the London and River Plate Bash), a resolution was unanimously passed testifying the unqualified success of the experiments.

CHONTALES COMPANY .- Mr. Murchison's "Circular" respecting this company's mines, which we announced last week, and which is advertised in to-day's Journal, has been much sought for, and read with interest. It gives a clear statement of facts respecting the properties as far as yet known, and explains the position of the different classes of shares. It affords most reliable data on which to calculate the probable results of the undertaking.

pains the position of the different classes of shares. It allorus most reliable data on which to calculate the probable results of the undertaking.

THE IRON TRADE.—Messrs, Shaw and Thomson (Sept. 26) state—There has been a very fair demand for iron during the past fortnight, though prices have not in any way improved. The most important order for rails, 6000 tons, required for delivery in London, went to Wales. In shipbuilding from the orders are very small, but as this is temporarily owing to the depression in shipping, chiefly caused by the late failures in Liverpool, this trade must very specify revive. The question of from as against wooden ships is settled, and amongst the calculate recoveries in trade will be that of from shipbuilding. Our own and other Governments have still large navies to provide, and in a very short time we look for plenty of orders to keep all the mills of this country short time we look for plenty of orders to keep all the mills of this country with the British North American markets, and as the orders for next spring will coust to this country between now and December there will be a restoration of recling, if not an advance in price. The stocks of iron, especially bars, are very low in merchants' hands here, and as money is now cheap, and likely to be forecome time, there will be some inducement to increase them. The Staffordshire trade has suffered greatly for the last few months; but it is not probable that now, when the worst has been passed, and a period of recovery entered upon the trade will reduce its list prices. The whole purpose for which these fixed place places were useful has passed away. The manufacture of bars, sheets, and plates is no longer a monopoly in Staffordshire, and, as regarding wages, the gystem has practically broken down. The pla-iron markets are still dull, but the series are too high, compared with those of manufactured from. The strike in the North of England iron trade continues, and apparently will do so until the seen are compelled to give in, or

With the Journal of this week is given a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, in which appears—a Report of the South Wales Institute of Engineers' meeting, at Cardiff—Comparative Systems of Coal Mining in the North of England and South Wales—Application of Iron to Pit-Head Framing and Engine Seats—Mineral Resources of Italy—What is Copper used for in India?—Cornwall; its Mines and Mining—Improvements in Boring and Blasting (Illustrated)—Japanese Alloys, &c.

The Mining Market; Onices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, SEPT. 28, 1866.

CORDED A	- 4 0			_
Best'selected p. ton 89	s. d. £	s. a.		
Tough cake & tile 88		1 00		
Burra Burra 90				0
Copper wire,p. lb. 0	1134-	0 0 0	, Staffd, in London 8 10 0-8 17	6
Do. tubes 0	1214-	_	Bars ditto 8 10 0-10 0	0
Sheath. & bolts p.ton 91	0 0-	_	Hoops ditto 9 5 0-10 0	0
Bottoms , 96	0 0-	-	Sheets, single10 0 0-11 0	0
Old (Exchange) , 77	0 0-	_	Pig No. 1, in Wales 4 5 0- 4 10	0
			Refined metal, ditto 4 0 0-5 0	0
BRASS.	Per 1b		Bars, common ditto. 6 5 0-6 10	0
Sheetsper lb.1	101/4d	-	Do, mrch. Tyneor Tees 7 10 0-	0
Wire	9%d93	4d.	Do., railway, in Wales 6 0 C- 6 5	0
Tubes ,,	11d	-	Do., Swed. in London. 10 15 0-11 0	0
	15 21/4	01/4	To arrive11 0 0-	
Yellow Metal Sheath.p.	10. 756d.	8/ga.	Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 15 6-3 0	6
	, 7½d.	-8 d.	Do. f.o.b. Tyne or Tees 2 9 6-	6
SPELTER.	Per ton.		Do. Nos. 3,4, f.o.b. do. 2 6 6-2 7	0
Foreign20	5 0-	-	Railway chairs 5 10 0- 5 15	
To arrive20	5 0-	_	, spikes11 0 0-12 0	
	0 0-	_	" - Francis Control	0
ZINC.			Indian Charcoal Pigs,	
In sheets27	0 0-		in London p. ton 7 0 0- 7 10	0
	Per ton.		STEEL. Per ton.	
English blocks 88	0 0-	-	Swed., in kegs(rolled)14 0 0-14 10	
Do., bars (in barrels) 89	0 0-		, (hammered) 16 0 0-16 10	
Do., refined 91	0 0-	-	Ditto, in faggots16 10 0-17 10	0
Banca 81		0 0	English, spring 19 0 0-23 0	0
Straits 80	0 0-80	10 0	QUICKSILVER (p. bottle) 7 0 0	
	Per box.		LEAD. Per ton.	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. 1	14 0-	-	English Pig, com 20 0 0	
IX Ditto, 1st quality 2	0 0-	Transport Contract Co	Ditto, ordinary soft20 5 0-20 10	0
IC Ditto, 2d quality., 1	10 0-	Person	Ditto, ordinary soft. 20 5 0-20 10 Ditto (WB)22 15 0-	U
IX Ditto, 2d quality 1	16 0-	-	Ditto, sheet21 10 0-	
IC Coke 1	4 0-1	7 0		0
IX Ditto 1	10 0-1	13 0	Ditto, white27 0 0-30 0	0
Canada plates, p.ton 13	10 0-	_		0
Ditto, at works12	10 0-	_	Spanish	v
Articles are mother sessesta.	10 0-		Spanish	

* At the works, is. to is. 6d. per box less

REMARKS.—There has been a lull in business for the past 10 or A tays,—There has been a full in business for the past 10 or 14 days, but the firmness of our markets continue, and prices have undergone but slight variation. The position of all metals is perfectly sound, and there is every probability, with a gradual resuscitation in trade and cheapness of money, enhanced rates will be permanently established.

manently established.

COPPER.—The comparatively low value of this metal offers every inducement for buyers to operate. The exports of manufactured to Bombay are rather light compared with previous years.

IRON.—Prices remain firm, but the amount of business transacted

is rather limited. In Scotch pigs the fluctuations in prices have been only to a trifling extent, ruling principally between 54s. to 55s., mixed numbers, warrants.

mixed numbers, warrants.

LEAD.—A quiet market at steady rates.

SPELTER.—There has not been any large quantities reported to have changed hands, and prices have remained tolerably steady.

TIN.—The Dutch sale in Holland of Banca tin took place to-day, when the whole was sold at 46ft, being about equal to 81l, 10s, in London. No sales of Straits reported.

TIN.-PLATES.—Makers are still busy, and are quoting high prices.

STEEL —Swedish keg neglected.

STEEL.—Swedish keg neglected.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian and Younger (Sept. 28) write—The only event of the week has been the arrival of the mail from Chili to-day. The shipments continue on a very small scale, and the probabilities for the future are sgain reported to be very much in favour of a still lighter supply. The quantity of copper contents advised is about 700 tons, making 2500 tons (about) advised during six weeks, or (say) one-thirl of the average export. The exports from Chili for the first six months of this year were 3000 tons less than for the corresponding period of last year. The low prices ruling here would appear to be having a serious effect on the production in Chili; and since the same cause, so far as we can learn, is having the same effect in other producing countries, it appears more than probable that before the end of the year we shall see a serious diminution in the stocks. For the moment there is quite a pause in the article, and we have no transactions of importance to report, or any considerable alteration in prices to record.

The markets generally have been depressed this week, and there is an absence of business in all kinds of securities. Money is easy and abundant, and this, during the panic, we thought all that was required to make things active and better; but the effects of the improvement in the money market are counteracted just now by the state of the weather, and the serious consequences that must ensue from any longer continuance of rain. The MINING SHARE MARKET does not form any exception to the general rule of dulness, and on the whole prices are lower, and in many cases only nominal. The settlement of the fortnightly account, on Friday, was rather heavy, particularly in Chontales, Prince of Wales, Great Wheal Vor, West Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, Clifford Amalgamated, North Treskerby, Mineral Rights, and a few other mines. The standard for copper ore was down 1l. yesterday; and the result of the sale of Banca tin is looked forward to with much interest. Camborne Vean, 20s. to 25s.; Carn Camborne, 25s. to 30s. Great Laxey, 17½ to 18; the secretary of the company in the Isle of Man has issued a circular to the shareholders, cautioning them against a combined attack to run down the value of the shares made by parties "interested in an endeavour to make money by doing so." The directors, therefore, feel it their duty to caution the shareholders not to be deceived by any report they may receive injurious to the present state or future proprovement in the money market are counteracted just now by the report they may receive injurious to the present state or future prospects of the mine; and they beg to assure each shareholder that "the mine was never in a more prosperous state, and that the actual discoveries of ore secure a continuance of the present raisings, which, if the price of lead was better, could be very considerably increased."
We understand some attempts of the same kind have been made on Great North Laxey

Great North Laxey.

Marke Valley, 4½ to 4½; the 112 east, on Marke's lode, is producing 2 to 3 tons of copper ore per fathom; the 100 east, 3 tons; the 70 west, on Rosedown lode, 2 tons; the 60 west, 3 tons per fathom. Chiverton Moor, 5½ to 6½; Chontales, 3 to 3½; Clifford Amalgamated, 10½ to 11; Cook's Kitchen, 5½ to 6; East Caradon, 6½ to 7½; East Grenville, 2 to 2½; East Carn Brea, 2½ to 2½; East Lovell, 9½ to 10½; East Russell, 3½ to 3½; Frontino and Bolivia, 10s. to 12s. 6d. Prince of Wales shares dropped from 27s. to 22s., without any cause, save market operations upon a false telegram, and leave off 22s. to 24s.; market operations upon a false telegram, and leave off 22s. to the lode has again been taken down in the 45 east, and worth 302 per fathom. At the November sampling the agent hopes to sample per fathom. At the November sampling the agent hopes to sample 40 to 50 tons of good quality ore from one end only, and without to 50 tons of good quality ore from the sample of the sa any stoping whatever. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 41 to 51; Great Retallack, 9s. to 11s.; Great Wheal Vor, 221 to 231, ex dividend Wheal Buller, 25 to 30; at the meeting the accounts showed a local state of the stoping of the stoping the stopin Grambler and St. Aubyn, 44 to 54; Grea Wheal Builer, 25 to 30; at the meeting the accounts showed a loss of 26l. 18s. 6d. only on the two months' working. The tin (28 tons) realised 1329l. 5s. 7d. The mine never looked better for tin; in fact, the prospects altogether are most encouraging. Stevens's shaft is down 7½ fathoms under the 80, worth 12l. to 15l. per fathom. In the 80, east from this shaft, the level has been driven 9½ fathoms through a rich course of tin; the present end is worth 70l. to 80l. per fathom; the 80 west, 15l. per fathom; here there are six men in each heaving nearing up, a large council to 6 good ground which per fathom; the 80 west, 15*l*. per fathom; here there are six men in each bargain, opening up a large quantity of good ground, which the agents state will shortly well pay the adventurers. North Crofty, 25s. to 30s.; North Treskerby, 3 to 3½; Providence Mines, 25 to 27; South Condurrow, 15s. to 20s.; South Grenville, 3s. to 5s.; Tincroft, 11½ to 12; West Caradon, 10 to 10½; West Chiverton, 60 to 62. East Basset, 20 to 22; at the meeting, held on Tuesday, the accounts showed a loss on two months' working of 281*l*. 3s. 10d., and a balance of 109*l*. 13s. in favour of the shareholders. The new shaft is sunk 10 fathoms 2 feet below the 120; the lode is 2 feet wide, producing splendid rich stones of grey copper ore. In about a month the shaft

will be down to another level, where, in driving west, a bunch of ore is expected. The tribute pitches are not looking quite so well. West Seton, 130 to 140; Wheal Basset, 80 to 85; Wheal Grenville, 27s.6d. to 30s.; Wheal Seton, 160 to 170. Great North Laxey, 30s. to 35s.; the 82 south is worth \(\frac{1}{2}\) to of lead per fathom; the 82 north 18 to of lead per fathom; the 82 north, the furthermost level in that direction, for some time past of no value, is coming into a large lode 3 feet wide, yielding rich stones of lead: 30 tons of lead are again ready for sale.

The Mining Market on the Stock Exchange has been inclined to dulness, with little business. The following are the closing prices:
—St. John dey Rey, 46 to 48; Cobre, 3 to 4; Don Pedro, 1-16 dis. to 1-16 prem.; Anglo-Brazilian, ½ dis. to par; Pestarens, ½ to ½ dis.; Port Phillip, ½ to ½; English and Australian Copper, ¾ to 1; United Mexican, 2 to 2½; Capula, ¾ to 1½; Scottish Australian, ¾ to ½; Chontales, ¾ to ½ prem.; Frontino and Bolivia, ½ to ½. In British Mines there has been an absence of business, and prices generally are rather flatter. Great Vor shares, 22 to 23 (ex div.); East Caradon, 7 to 7½; Great Devon Consols, 435 to 445 (ex div.); East Caradon, 7 to 7½; Great Devon Consols, 435 to 445 (ex div.); Great Laxey, 17¼ to 18¼ (ex div.) New Seton shares have been enquired for at 35 to 40. Marke Valley, 4½ to 5. West Chiverton shares in demand at 61 to 63; a great improvement has taken place in the 106 east, now worth 80½ per fathom. There is no other mine in Cornwall with equal prospects. Chiverton, 4 to 4½; West Caradon, 10 to 10½; Chiverton Moor, 5½ to 6, and prospects very good. Westminster Mining Company (Limited), 5 to 5½; the lode in the middle shaft, below the 80, is worth 3 tons per fathom: Prince of Wales shares have considerably improved at the close.

During the quarter ending Sept. 30 the quantity of copper ore, the

During the quarter ending Sept. 30 the quantity of copper ore, the produce of Cornwall and Devonshire, sold at the Cornish ticketing, was 33,761 tons, which contained 2186 tons 11 cwts. of fine copper, and realised 133,642%, 0s. 0d., being equal to an average of 3%, 19s. 2d. per contained 2186 tons 11 cwts. During the contained 2186 tons 12 cwts. realised 133,642. 0s. 0d., being equal to an average of 3. 19s. 2d. per ton of ore, and 61. 3s. per ton of copper in the ore. During the same period, the British, colonial, and foreign ores sold at Swansca amounted to 8866 tons, which contained 1154 tons 13 cwts. of fine copper, and realised 78,340. 0s. 0d., being equal to an average of 8l. 16s. 8d. per ton of ore, and 67l. 17s. 0d. per ton of copper in the ore. The average produce of the ore sold at the Cornwall ticketing was 6l per cent., whilst that sold at Swansca gave an average produce of about 13 per cent. From this it will be seen that the aggregate sales by ticket were 42,627 tons of ore, containing 3341 tons 4 cwts. of fine copper, and realising 211,982l. 0s. 0d. The subjoined is a summary of the periodical sales at the Cornwall and Swansca ticketings respectively:—

The o	re so	ld	at	tl	he Co	rni	sh	Tie	eke	ting	s was	-						
Date.	Stan	dar	rd.	1	Prod.	Per	to	n. I	er	unit.	Tons	re	. Fin		op.	Amou	nt.	
July 5	£100	12	0		6%	£3	19	0	12	0.,	2574	• •	171	9		£ 10,168	4	
July 12	98	0	0		714	4	7	6	12	0	1652	••	120	4		7,239		
July 19	107	6	0		534	3	8	0	11	10	5829		306	17				
July 26	96	10	0		6%	3	18	6	11	4	2590		179	0				
Aug. 2	100	10	0		634	3	7	0	11	0	3924	••	237	19				
Aug. 9	97	6	0		616	3	11	6	11	0	1684	••	109	12		6,031		
Aug. 23		8	0		63/8	4	0	6	12	2	3167		209	10		12,738		
Aug. 30		19	0		714	4	11	6	12	7	2439		166	14		11,133		
Sept. 6					61/4		4	0	13	0	2303		150	5		9,748		
Sept. 13	107				63/4		0	6	12	10	1373		86	18		5,550		
Sept. 20					614		3	6	13	3	4470		281	12		18,632		
Sept. 27					7%		16	0	13	0	2256		166	11	••			
Total	al for	th	ec	lus	rter				•••		33,761		2186	11		£133,642	0	0
Qua	rter e	end	in	g J	une, l	866					34,466	5	1194	18		145,455	19	6
				_	-								*****					

Quarter ending December, 186538,236 ..2399 6 .. 197,775 3 0 Showing a quarterly average of ... 35,793 .2250 4 . 161,091 12 0 Corresponding quarter, Sept., 1865 ... 38,704 .2372 13 . 167,917 5 8

ald at the Swanson Ticketings was-

													50 111								
													Tonse						Amou		
																			25,798	3	0
July	17	89	8	0		81/4		5	8	10	12	10	1265		107	105	ğ.,		6,886	7	0
July	24	88	1	0		1334		8	19	9	13	1	2078		285	15			18,675	8	0
Aug.	14	82	18	6		13		8	10	6	13	1	900		117	0			7,671	0	0
Sept.		97	5	6		131/2		10	1	2	14	11	1920	••	259	4			19,309	2	0
	Tot	al fo	r t	he	qu	arte	er						8,866		1154	13		£	78,340	0	9
													5,278					1	76,243	1	6
	Qua	rter	en	di	ng	Mar	reb	. 18	866				6,832		976	18			81,559	4	6
													2,406						27,321	9	6,
	Tot	al fo	r tl	he	ye	ar .							13,382		1866	2		£	63,463	15	6
	Sho	wing	z a	at	ar	terl	y a	ve	rag	e of			8,345		1216	10			90,866	0	0
	Cor	respo	ond	in	gq	uar	ter	, S	ept	., 186	5	1	0,252]	419	14		1	13,074	15	6

The Devon Wheal Francis, a cost-book company, divided into 4000 shares, has issued a prospectus, which will be found in another column of this day's Journal, for the placing, at 25s, per share, of certain shares at present held by the purser. The property adjoins Yarner, and has the same lodes; it has been favourably reported upon by Capts. T. Richards and J. Seccombe, who consider that the indications presented by the lodes warrant their being explored. The company have purchased an adit and ground from the Yarner Company, for 250L, and this gives them the opportunity of driving to the 90 fathoms of backs without the aid of machinery, and at the same time drains the mine.

The GLYNRHONNY SLATE COMPANY has issued a prospectus for

The GLYNRHONWY SLATE COMPANY has issued a prospectus for the raising of increased capital. It is mentioned that the very limited capital of 20,000L only has been expended on the works, yet the profits last year were upwards of 2000L, and that the business already carried on removes it from the class of speculative enterprises. The royalty is equal to less than 1-20th of the selling price, and it is estimated that, at the very moderate profit or 15s. per ton, from 20 to 30 per cent, would be available for dividend, both on the 20,000L expended and the 15,000L now to be raised. The prospectus will be found in another column. The GLYNRHONWY SLATE COMPANY has issued a prospectus for ound in another column.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 2256 tons of ore were sold, realising 10,8482.0s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 102L.8s.0d.; average produce, 7\(\frac{3}{8}\); average price per ton, 4L.16s.0d.; quantity of fine copper, 166 tons 11 cwts. The following on the particular.

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Per ton. Per unit. Ore co. Aug. 30. 2439 ... £100 19 0 ... 714 ... £4 11 6 ... 128.7d ... £62 Sept. 6. 2363 ... 107 2 0 ... 613 4 4 0 ... 13 0 ... 64 ... 13 1373 107 6 0 ... 614 4 0 6 ... 12 10 ... 64 ... 20 ... 4470 ... 109 16 0 ... 614 4 3 6 ... 13 3 ... 65 ... 27 ... 2256 ... 102 8 0 ... 738 4 16 0 ... 13 0 ... 65 Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 11., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 2l., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d.

The following dividends have been declared during September:-Mines. Per share. An Great Laxey £0 10 0 £750
Devon Great Consols 6 0 0 614
Great Wheal Vor 0 10 0 295
South Caradon 5 0 0 266
East Pool. 5 0 0 644 Total£19,798 0 0

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 65261.2s, 11d. The profit on the May and June workings was 17771.17s. 6d. A dividend of 25601. (6l. per share) was declared, and 2997. carried forward. Capt. P. Clymo reported that "Several of our ends are looking much better than they were two months since. The copper standard has also improved, and we hope for a further improvement, consequently our ores will bring a better price, and we hope soon to give you an increased dividend."

At West Reseat Mine meeting on Wednesday the accounts showed

At West Basset Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed halance carried over from last meeting, 414. 12s. 3d.; copper ores sold, 1828. 14s. 3d.; in sold, 715l. 4s. 8d.; advance on tribute, 200l.—3168l. 11s. 7d. Cost for June and July, 2207l. 14s. 3d.; royalty, 144l. 8s. 3d.; advance on tribute, 200l.—3168l. 11s. 7d. Cost for June and July, 2207l. 14s. 3d.; royalty, 144l. 8s. 3d.; advance on tribute, 200l.; sundries, 17l. 1s. 3d.; balance, 489l. 7s. 3d.—3168l. 11s. 7d. The balance, 489l. 7s. 3d., and the proceeds of sales of ore not yet at maturity, amounting to

1890. 6s. 4d.—26791. 13s. 7d., applicable for the general purposes of the adventure, were carried over to the credit of the next account.

At Wheal Trelawny meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Page in the chair), the accounts for the three menths ending with the cost for June showed a profit of 181. 14s. 4d., which, added to the balance brought from the last meeting, made the amount up to 1290l. 4s. 5d. to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. Details in another column.

At North Levant Mine meeting, on Sept. 22, the accounts for the six months ending June showed a dobit balance of 94d. 2s. 8d., and a loss on the six months working of 355l. 1s. 6d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Captains its months working of 355l. 1s. 6d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Captains genetic and Thomas reported that during the next six months, from discoveries are advantaged and the stanick lode north, they hope to make a still fin. levels, and also cutting the Stennick lode north, they hope to make a statistatory profit.

satisfactory profit.

At the Devon Wheal Francis meeting, on Sept. 15, the accounts for the six months ending August showed a credit balance of 5t. 2s. 1d. The purser was instructed to purchase the adit and ground of the Yarner Company for 250t., to pay which, and to meet the expenses of the next three months, a call of 2s. or share was made.

was instructed to purchase the ant anglorithm to the Tarher company to 20th, so pay which, and to meet the expenses of the next three months, a call of 2s. At Furse Hill Wood Mine (subscription fund committee) meeting, At Furse Hill Wood Mine (subscription received (including interest) to be showing the total amount of subscriptions received (including interest) to be showing the total amount of subscriptions received (including interest) to be showing the total amount of subscriptions received (including interest) to be showing the total amount of payments made to date showing a balance of 364, in hand, which it was recolved should be distributed to the widows of the men who were unfortunately drowned in the mine.

At Calstock Consols Mine meeting, on Sept. 19 (Mr. John Bayly in the chalie), tenders were opened applying for 610 shares, the number to be disposed of being 245. The tenders of Messrs. Clarke, Pope, and Gillard being the highes, it was recolved that the purser should register the shares so tendered highes, the was recolved that the purser should register the shares so tendered highes, the was recolved that they not should register the shares so tendered highes, the was recolved that they are for feet the lode in the Danescombe adit level say as a being only temporary, as in the end it contains all the characteristics and indications of an increased production of copper ores, and, therefore, he loaded forward to a speedy and valuable improvement. He still urged that no lime should be lost in sinking a new shaft. The report of Capt. Collom stated that from the appearance of the lode in the east he had every reason to expect it would soon become as valuable as before. He regarded the discovery as one of the most valuable ever made in the district.

At East Wheal Basset meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for July and August showed a credit balance of 1091, 13s., and a loss on the two months' working of 2811. 3s. 10d. Capt. W. Nancarrow reported that the tribute pitches for copper were not looking so wel

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday was, upon the whole, favourable, although it does not indicate any material revival of public confidence, the private deposites, although not bearing interest, continuing to increase, and the private securities gradually decreasing. The resources of the Bank itself have increased by considerably more than a million, but there seems to be an utter lack of acceptable channels for turning it to account. In the issue Deparaments there is shown an increase in the "notes issued" of 478,0754., represented by a corresponding increase in the "coin and buillion" on the other side. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown on the liability side an increase in the "rest" of 81494, an increase in the "public deposits" of 537,4694, and an increase in the "other deposits" of 101,7924.—947,4074., from which must be deducted the decrease of 38,5214. In the "seven day and other bills," leaving a total increase on the Hability side of 908,8864. On the asset detered is shown an increase in the "Government securities" of 507,7054, and a decrease in the "other securities" of 371,6904.—136,1054., deducting which from the increase on the other side leaves an increase in the total reserve of 72,7514. On Thursday the minimum rate of discount was again reduced ½ per cent., and now stands at 4½ per cent.

On the Stock Exchange a limited amount of business has been The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday

On the Stock Exchange a limited amount of business has been On the Stock Exchange a limited amount of business has been transacted in mining shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British mining shares:—Great Wheal Vor, 23, 22½, 22; East Caradon, 7; Grambler, 4½, 4½; Marke Valley, 4½, 4½. In Colonial mining shares the prices were:—General, 19½, 20; Port Phillip, ½; Yudanamutana, 1; Cape, 9½, 9½. In Foreign mining shares the prices were:—Alamillos, 1½; Chontales, 3½, 3½, 3½; Frontino and Bolivia, ½, ½; Panulcillo, 3½, 3½; St. John del ley, 47½, 47¼, 45, 47, 47¼, 46.

COAL MARKET .- The fresh arrivals this week number 107 ships. COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week number 107 ships. The mildness of the weather having checked the demand for household coal, the market has not been so active. We quote a reduction in prices of 1s. per ton. Only one cargo remains unsold. Hetton Wallsend, 21s. 6d.; Haswell Wallsend, 21s. 6d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 21s. 6d.; Tees Wallsend, 21s.; South Hartlepool Wallsend, 20s. 3d.; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 19s. 9d.; Tunstall Wallsend, 19s. 9d.; Pittington Wallsend, 19s.; Hastings Hartley, 18s. 3d.; 35 ships at sea.

QUARRYING BY MACHINERY.—At a stone quarry near Marcoussis, Seine-et-Oise, an improved cutting-machine has been introduced, which economically cuts the material into pieces of the requisite size.

which economically cuts the material into pieces of the requisite size. COPPER MINES IN CALIFORNIA.—The working of copper mines in California has now attained such a development that it promises even to surpass in importance those of mercury, and justifies the prediction that it will one day become the largest copper-producing country in the whole world. The Californian copper mines are rich and numerous. Ores containing 2 per cent. can be profitably smelted, it is believed, at Swansea. The Californian mines gives easily 10 per cent., and have already produced thousands of tons of ore giving 20 per cent. Encrmous profits might be realised if the price of transport to San Francisco from the mines of Tulare, of Siskiyon, of Plumas, and of St. Bernardino, permitted the exportation of the ore. Fifteeen counties, from San Diego to bel Norte, posses veins of copper which will give at least 10 per cent., but while the means of transport remains so costly only the mines nearest to San Francisco can be profitable at the present time. Amongst these the Union Mine, at Copperopolis, exported 110 tons of ore per day, of which 3d tons contained 20 per cent. of metal; but a very large portion of this is absorbed in the cost of carriage of the ore to San Francisco. To obviate this cost attempts have been made for some time past to smelt the ore on the spot. The German system of smelting is generally employed in California. By this means eakes containing from 90 to 95 per cent. of copper are obtained. It will soon be found as common as bars of gold or silver in the market of San Francisco. The ores found at present are carbonates or oxides.

New Zealand Gold.—The total export of gold from the province Otago, from the time of the discovery of the gold fields to the end of the year set, amounted to 1,875,033 cos.; the exports for the several years having been 1861, 187,685 cos.; 1862, 397,602 cos.; 1863, 580,233 cos.; 1864, 455,927 cos.; and \$5,25,696 cos. Since the beginning of the present year 69,784 cos. have been sported, giving a total export since the discovery of gold of 1,999,531 cos.

The largest masses of gold ever found were—first, that found at allarat, Australia, in 1859, which weighed 224 lbs.; second, that found in Ca-veras county, California, in 1854, which weighed 195 lbs.

At the British Gas-Light Company half-yearly general meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. John Wilkins in the chair), the ordinary dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared for the half-year, and the retiring di-rectors and auditor were re-elected.

At Great Western and Fowler's United Collieries Company (special) meeting, yesterday, the special resolution altering the name of the company to the "Great Western Colliers Company (Limited)" was confirmed.

New York, Sept. 12.—The market for pig-iron, both American and foreign, is only moderately active. The former is in better supply, and is now freely offered by the makers. The stock of the latter is also good, and considerable quantities are reported to be on the way. This, with the low rate of exchange, has had a rather depressing effect on the market. Thore is, however, a fair enquiry, and the sales are considerable. Lead is firm, and the sales embrace only small lots. There has been a fairly active demand for ingot copper, and prices are well sustained.—Iron Age.

Royal School of Mines.

O Y A L S C H O O L O F M I N E S .

The SIXTEENTH SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, 1st OCTOBER. aspectuses of the course of study may be had on application to the Registrar. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

LECTURES ON MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY AT KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, are given on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings from Nine to Ten, by Prof. TENNANT, F.G.S. Those on MINERALOGY begin on Friday, the 5th October, and terminate at Christmas: fee, £2 2s. Those on GROLOGY commence in January and continue till June. A shorter course of Lectures on MINERALOGY and GROLOGY is delivered on Wednesday evenings, from Eight till Nine. These begin on the 10th of October, and terminate at Easter: fee, £1 11s. 6d. Mr. TENNANT accompanies his students to the public museums and to places of geological interest in the country, the public museums and to places of geological interest in the country.

M ESSRS. WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, AGENTS, AND SHAREDEALERS, PLYMOUTH.

(Late Edwin H. Wadge, from Clarence Chambers, Manchester.)

WEBB, WADGE, AND CO., occupying as they do a central position in the mining districts, will be enabled to acquire authentic information on all mining properties, and to advise their clients with the utmost correctness and punctuality. They will be also able to faithfully report the progress and exact position of the various mines in which their clients have embarked.

The personal attention of our Mr. Wadge may be always relied on.

M. R. ERWIN HARVEY WADGE, F.G.S., of STRADBROOK HALL, BLACKBOCK, COUNTY DUBLIN, finds it necessary to point out that he is NOT the Mr. WADGE of the FIRM of WEBB. WADGE, AND CO., of PLYMOUTHI, with which he has NOT THE SLIGHTEST CONNECTION. This announcement is not made with any disrespect to, or prejudice of the respectability of, Messrs. Webb, Wadge, and Co., but purely to prevent such a confusion of persons as the extraordinary similarity of two names (the initials being identical) gives rise to,—Stradbrook Hall, June 21, 1866.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY COMPANY.

LOANS ON DEBENTURES.—The Directors are PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for LOANS in sums of not less than £100, on the following terms:—

following terms:—

6 per Cent. per Annum for a period of Three Years.

5 ditto ditto ditto Five ditto.

5 ditto ditto ditto Seven ditto.

By order, GERGE HOPWOOD, Secretary.

6, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., Sept. 11, 1866.

MINING ENGINEER.—WANTED, a THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MINING ENGINEER, to PROCEED shortly to MEXICO, to examine and report on an important silver mining abroad, and one who has already been in Mexico would be preferred. Engagement would be for not exceeding six months.—Address, with full particulars, to J. H. Murchison, Esq., No. 8, Austinfriars, London.

EXICO .- A MINING ENGINEER and METALLURGIST. IVI resident in the city of MEXICO, is READY to ACCEPT COMMISSION for the INSPECTION of MINING PROPERTIES, and REPORTING THEREON —For particulars, address "J. P. S.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street London, E.C.

MINING CAPTAIN.—WANTED, for a CUPREOUS SULPHUR ORE MINE in SPAIN, from which a railway to the port is about to be constructed, a THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL and COMPETENT CAPTAIN, to whom a liberal salary will be given. A knowledge of Spanish indispensable. Apply by letterolly, stating age and qualifications, to "D. M.," Messrs. C. Smith and Sons, Hart-street, Mark-lane.

MINERS WANTED, NEAR LIVERPOOL.—A FEW STEADY MINERS and THEIR FAMILIES MAY OBTAIN CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT, at good wages.—For particulars, apply to Mr. Edwin Cock, Redruth.

TO CONTRACTORS, MINING COMPANIES, &c., AT HOME OR ABROAD.—The ADVERTISER, who has had fourteen years' practical experience as timekeeper, foreman, and manager over large gangs of men, SEEKS an ENGAGEMENT. He is a thorough disciplinarian and a strict economiser of labour: and is thoroughly acquainted with every section of the American Continent.—Address, "Engineer," Deacon's, 154, Leadenhall-street.

LUXULYAN GRANITE QUARRIES, LUXULYAN, CORNWALL—WANTED, QUARRYMEN and STONE CUTTERS.
Apply at the above works, or to Mr. W. J. SENNETT (the local agent), No. 2, Mount Pleasant-terrace, Plymouth.

WANTED, by a gentleman who has acted as cashier at a large colliery for many years, a SITUATION as CASHIER and BOOK-KEEPER. No objection to a merchants' office. First-class references.—Apply to "Delta," care of Mr. Russell Evans, 12, Great Dock-street, Newport, Monmouthshire.

WANTED, by a gentleman in the Midland Counties, an APPOINTMENT for the SALE of IRON, COAL, and IRONSTONE, either on commission or purchase. Terms, cash if necessary. Quality must be first-class.—Apply to Mr. JAS. SAUNDERS, Metal Broker and Commission Agent, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton.

MANAGER, OR SECRETARY.—A GENTLEMAN, of 20 years experience in the Railway, Mining, and Monetary Markets, SEEKS an POINTMEXT. High testimonials.—Address, "Scrip," MINING JOURNAL ce, 26, Fleet-street, London.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with merchants manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALI OF PATENTED ARTICLES OF INVENTIONS, upon commission.—Apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

A YOUNG LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR, who has not long returned from abroad, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT either In SOUTH AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, or NEW ZEALAND. Unexceptionable references.—Address, "M. E.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

CAPITAL REQUIRED to WORK an IRON MINE in the NORTH, already developed. None but principals who can comman from £10,000 to £12,000 need apply.—Address "H.," care of Messrs. Charle Barker and Sons, Birchlu-lane, £.C.

A SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE, on good terms, in consequence of particular circumstances, very beautifully and favourably situated in OBERFRANKEN (Kingdom of Bavaria), near LEHESTEN. The whole property would be a fit residence for a nobleman, by its picturesque situation. Apply, post paid, to "F. S., 702," care of Messrs. Haasenstein and Vogler, Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Apply, post paid, to "! Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

LATE QUARRIES FOR SALE.—VALUABLE SLATE QUARRIES in GERMANY, favourably situated, TO BE SOLD. If preferred and conveniont, the proprietor would enter into a partnerhip. The enterprise offers an excellent opportunity for the establishment of a large and profitable business.—Apply, france, to "F. G., 691," care of Messrs. Haasenstein and Vogler, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

LANFAIR AND PRINCE OF WALES SLATE QUARRIES. FOR SALE, SIXTY LLANFAIR SHARES (£3 paid), at £2; SIXTY PRINCE OF WALES SHARES (£4 paid), at £3. These quarries, which will shortly enter the dividend list, are under the management of Mr. T. HARVEY, whose letters are to be seen in the MINING JOURSAL passim. Address, "N. K. H.," MINING JOURNAL Gible, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE-FOR SALE, from FORTY to FIFTY SHARES, at £1 7s. 6d. each.

NEW CLIFFORD—FIVE SHARES, at £2 5s. each.

ST. BRIDE'S SLATE—FIFTEEN SHARES, at 17s. 6d. each.

Apply to "Executor," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

SUBMARINE WIRES AND CABLES.—ON SALE, about FIFTY MILES, sizes assorted, from ½ to ½ in. diameter, at one-half the first cost, in perfect condition.—Apply to Messrs. Garnock, Bibby, and Co., Hemp and Wire-rope Manufacturers, Liverpool.

TO CAPITALISTS.—TO BE SOLD, a recently-discovered COPPER MINE, only 200 yards from a good harbour in NORWAY. Undoubtedly a good and profitable investment.—For particulars, apply to Mr. T. SOYLAND, Saville-street, Hull.

FORTUNA COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY, the 4th October, at Two o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors and auditors for the half-year ending 30th June last, and for the general purposes authorised by the Deed of Settlement.

At a Meeting of the Directors, held on the 20th, it was resolved,—That a dividend of Two Shillings per share, free of income tax, be declared, payable on Saturday, the 20th October; and that the Transfer-books be closed for such dividend on the 4th October, and re-opened on the 22d October.

No. 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, E.C., London, Sept. 24, 1866.

LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY, the 4th October, at One o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors and anditors for the half-year ending 30th June last, and for the general purposes authorised by the Deed of Settlement.

J. B. COLOGAN, Secretary.

No. 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, E.C., London, Sept. 24, 1866.

NOTICE.—CAPT. S. M. RIDGE, of LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE (late manager of the Brynpastig and Cwm Fron Mines, and others, in Shropshire and Wales), is NOW OPEN to INSPECT and faithfully REPORT UPON ANY LEAD MINE in either of these localities that may be confided to his care, having had better than 39 years' experience in lead mining, as miner and agent.—Address, Capt. S. M. RIDGE, Llanidloes, Montgomershipe. gomeryshire.

AAPT. JOHN ROBERTS, who has just returned from Brazil, and who has spent eighteen years in gold mining in Brazil, New Granada, &c., w OFFERS himself to INSPECT any MINES in or out of Great Britain. Capt. DREKTS would have no objection to a permanent situation.—Address, Hotel, bull. to. Cork Irreland. Schull, co. Cork, Ireland.

CAPT. RICH, BODMIN, CORNWALL, being in the centre of the — mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and having had 25 years' experience in the management and inspection of mines, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES in either of the above counties. Orders

TO MINE, SLATE QUARRY, AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.—CAPT. C. WILLIAMS IS NOW OPEN TO UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF CONTRACTS, such as DRIVING LEVELS, SINKING SHAFTS, CONSTRUCTING WATER COURSES, CANALS, TRAMWAYS, &c., and ERECTING ALL SORTS OF MACHINERY for MINING and OTHER PURPOSES, having on hand at all times a first-class staff of miners and machinists, who will proceed to any part of the world upon the shortest notice.

N.B.—In all cases 30 per cent. will be left in hand until the work is complete. Tyn-y-Wern, Tallesin, via Shrewsbury.

MR. GEORGE DARLINGTON, CONSULTING MINING M. GEORGE DARLINGTON, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER (Graduate of the Royal School of Mines), GROVE PARK, WRENHAM.—Mr. DARLINGTON is OPEN to ACCEPT ENGAGEMENTS to REPORT UPON, MODEL, or ARRANGE MINES or MINING WORKS, and from his practical and varied experience in all kinds and classes of mines, both abroad and at home, especially on the Continent, in America, and in Australia, he can confidently offer his services to those who may require faithful reports or examinations of mining properties at home or abroad. Mr. Darlington speaks French and German fluently, and is acquainted with the mining laws of these countries. Contract for Coals for Haulbowline

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY, SOMERSET HOUSE,

THE COMMISSIONERS for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 2d October next, at Two o'clock, they will be READY to TREAT with such persons as may be WILLING to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and DELIVERING into Store at Her Majesty's Naval Yard at Haulbowline, Nink HUNDRED TONS of SOUTH WALES COALS, fit for the service of Her Majesty's Steam-ships and Vessels. To be delivered by the 3lst October next.

A Form of the Tender and Conditions of Contract may be seen in the lobby of the Storekeeper-General's Department, Admiralty, Somerset House. No Tender will be received after Two o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for bim duly authorised in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Coals for Haulbowline," and must also be delivered at the Department of the Storekeeper-General, Admiralty, Somerset House, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible person, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of 25 per cent. By order, Registrar of Contracts and Public Securities, Contract Department, Admiralty, Somerset House, Sept. 24, 1866.

Contract for Coals for Fernando Po.

Contract for Coals for Fernando Po.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY, SOMERSET HOUSE:

THE COMMISSIONERS for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notices that on TUEBDAY, the 9th October next, at Two o'clock, they will be READY to TREAT with such persons as may be WILLING to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and DELIVERING into store at Fernando Po a cargo of FOUR HUNDRED TONS of SOUTH WALES COALS, fit for the service of Her Majesty's Steam-ships and Vessels.

A Form of the Tender and Conditions of Contract may be seen in the lobby of the Storekeeper-General's Department, Admiralty, Somerset House. No Tender will be received after Two o'clock on the day of treaty, nor will any be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiraity, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Coals for Fernando Po," and must also be delivered at the Department of the Storekeeper-General, Admiralty, Somerset House, companied by a letter signed by a responsible person, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £25 per cent, on the value for the due performance of the contract.

By Order, Registrar of Contracts and Public Securities.

Contract Department, Admiralty, Somerset House, Sept. 25, 1886.

Barrack Contracts for the Supply of Paillasse Straw in

Barrack Contracts for the Supply of Paillasse Straw in Great Britain.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

NAR OFFICE, PALE MADE, LOADON, 6.11

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR IS PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STRAW for PAILLASSES at the various barrack stattons in Great Britain for a period of one year, from the 1st of November next. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the proper printed form, which may be obtained, with every requisite information, upon application at this office, or to the various barrack masters, between the hours of Ten and Four o'clock each day, Sundays excepted.

The tenders must be sent to this office, addressed to the Director of Contracts, marked on the outside "Tender for Paillasse Straw," on or before Saturday, October 6, after which day no tender will be received.

The Secretary of State for War reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the THOMAS HOWELL, Director of Contracts. War Office, Pail Mall, London, S.W., September 27, 1866.

CHONTALES GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A CIRCULAR containing particulars relative to this company's mines, and explaining the position of the different classes of shares, can be obtained on application at the office of Mr. J. H. MURCHINSON, No. 8, Austinfriars, London.

WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, STATE OF INDIANA, U.S.—HOLDERS of the UNPAID BONDS of this canal, issued by the State of Indiana, are REQUESTED to COMMUNICATE THEIR ADDRESSES, and the NUMBERS, AMOUNTS, and FULL DESCRIPTION of the SECURITIES held by them, to "K. L. M.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, london, E.C., preparatory to making some united effort to secure the payment

WEST CARADON.—MR. CHARLES BAWDEN, ST. DAY, CORNWALL, begs to inform his numerous clients, in reply to their enquiries respecting this mine, that he has made a thorough survey of the property, and a full report will be given in next week's Mining Journal.

C HARLES DAVEY AND CO

	6.00	L	EA	D O	RE	S.		
Date.	Mines.	r	ons		Am			Purchasers.
lent. 2	2—Treweatha		22		22	15	6	 Shelton & Co.
open a	- ditto		7		9	10	6	 Treffry's Trustees.
9	4-East Logyla					11	0	 Sims, Willyams, & Co.
-	-Glogfach				16	0	0	 ditto
	-Cwmystwith				11	11	0	 ditto
0	5-Maesysafn .						0	 Walker, Parker, & Co.
-	- ditto		25					
43	7-Westminste	r	20		11	15	0	 ditto
•	-North Henb	las	18		11	0	0	 ditto
	- ditto		2		14	0	0	 ditto
	-Machno		14		11	3	6	A. Eyton.
	-Mount Pleas	ant	81	6	11	13	0	 Walker, Parker, & Co.
	- ditto		1	2	14	17	6	 ditto
	-Glan Alun .		99	, a	11	13	6	
	- ditto							
	-Hendre Uch							
	-nendre con		0	******	**	4.	-	 41110

COPPER ORES. Sampled Sept. 12, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, Sept. 27.

Mines.	Т	ons.	Pr	ice.		Mines. Tons. Price.	
South Carac	lon 1	06	. £4	10	0	Great Wheal Busy 43 £2 1	
ditto		98	. 8	2	6	ditto 38 1 8	
ditto				8	6	ditto 29 2 0	
ditto				1	6	ditto 1 28 1	
ditto		58	. 14	1	6	Wheal Rose 58 5 13	
ditto		50	. 9	10	6	ditto 44 4 10	
Clifford Am	algam	84		11	0	ditto 30 4 4	
ditto	*********	88	. 3	10	6	ditto 33 5 8	
ditto				1	0	ditto 26 5 15	
ditto				10	0	Phœnix Mines 76 3 11	
ditto				5	6	ditto 73 3 2	
ditto				5	0	ditto 36 6 11	
ditto				0	6	West Caradon 56 5 8	
North Tres				12	0	ditto 41 3 15	
ditto	acroy			6	6	ditto 40 7 18	
ditto				12	0	ditto 13 9 5	
ditto				14	6	Fowey Consols 65 4 10	
ditto					0	ditto 60 8 11	
ditto	**********			7	0		
Great Whea					6	ditto 22 2 5	
ditto	i Busy			17	0	St. Day United 30 3 17	
					0	ditto 20 1 15	
ditto	•••••						
	1					ODUCE.	
South Cara	don 458	£	3834	8	0		
Clifford Am	algam 415		1205	7	0		
North Tres	kerby. 321		1592	6	0		
Great Wh. 1	Busy 284		639	9	0		
Wheal Rose	200		1021	11	0	St. Day United 50 150 10	

Average Standard ... £102 8 0 | Average Produce ... 4 1 6 0

Average Price per ton ... 2256 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 166 tons 11 cwts.

Amount of Money ... £10,848 0 6

LAST SALE—Average Standard ... £109 16 0.—Average Produce ... 6 4

Standard of corresponding sale last month, £100 19 0.—Produce, 7 1/4.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.
Vivian and Sons

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c. 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

I, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circular tender of the transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circular tool during the past ten years, to the columns of the Mining Journal, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1848, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general bubble, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Cornish was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Cornish Stotes" (second series, 1853), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1848, Mr. Warson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the Compendium, published in 1848, Mr. Warson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the Compendium, published in 1848, Mr. Warson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the Compendium, published in 1848, Mr. Warson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annuals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Warson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with nitnes or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and afroding advice,

ways equal the expectations they have a senting.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge

NEW EAST RUSSELL-"INQUIRER."-In the western part of the tt. near East Russell, one of the finest gossan lodes ever seen was discovered, of the object for two years past has been to get under this lode, nearly so fms. ep, by the add thevel going into the hill; this is nearing the dip of the lode, dit he agent expects a speedy improvement in the end. In another part of the ine two ends are yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm., and about 30 tons of ore if be sampled in October.

"ONE WHO HAS BEEN FRIGHTENED."—We are not surprised that mid people have been rightened out of their shares in the Prince of Wales by

will be sampled in October.

"ONE WHO HAS BEEN FRIGHTENED."—We are not surprised that timid people have been frightened out of their shares in the Prince of Wales by the conflicting statements, and we may add, falsehoods, sent round to them in private circulars. But does our correspondent suppose for a moment that these "oracles" go to the expense of sending their unsolicited advice to strangers solely for the benefit of such strangers? It is not in the ordinary usage of the world to do such things; and as the Prince of Wales Mine progresses, and the trulk becomes apparent to all, the public will learn the true value to be placed upon such uncalled for an "disinterested" (?) advice. The paragraph cut from some circular and sent us this morning is full of untruths, and we may instance the following: it says—"Whilst the mine was full of water shares rose from sent circular and sent us this morning is full of untruths, and we may instance the following: it says—"Whilst the mine was full of water shares rose from sent of the water to be drained. Speculators sent their agents and inspectors, and shares fell rapidly to 20s., the previous supporters turning the greatest evellers." This is not only devoid of truth, but, by implication, casts a slurupon the agents and all connected with the mine. If our readers will turn to the Mining Journal of July 21 they will find Prince of Wales shares quete 18s. to 19s. This was when the mine was full of water. On July 28 the engine went to work, and in the following week after the inspectors' reports, valuing the lode at 40s, per fun., had arrived, shares rose to 40s., and we, curscives, refused that price for 1000 shares. When the mine was full of water we stated in the Journal (of luly 21) that the lode when last seen had been valued at 30s, per fm., and when the water was pumped out the inspectors valued it at 40s. The fall in shares to 20s. took place on August 15, on receipt of a telegram from the agent of the mine that the ore had failed: it came in again, however, almost i

hed, if no other steps are taken.

ALTO-DOURO—"J. S."—The information we have acquired for our respondent will be best understood by a perusal of the extracts furnished to and published in another column.

Gold in Australia—Nuggets,—The origin of nuggets has ever been a posing problem to our scientific men. Everyone concurs in the belief that all alliwial gold has been derived at some time or other from lodes; but seeing that the largest piece of gold ever found in the marky is insignificant when compared with the nuggets which have sometimes been found in the alluvial, it has been a difficult matter to reconcile belief with experience. Mr. Selwyn, the Government Geologist, some about time since broached an ingenious theory, which carried with it something of plausibility, and it was this:—All nuggets of any size which have been found in Victoria have been got on gold fields in the neighbourhood of volcasic country; but in North Gippe Land and the Wood's Point country, where there is no geological feature of the kind, the largest piece of gold found in the dritt had been scarcely worth the mention. Mr. Selwyn had reasoned from these facts that the nuggets were formed by the melting to gether of smaller pieces caused by the intense heat which prevailed at the volcanic period. Until lately, so far as we have an opportunity of knowing, the premises from which this deduction was drawn were founded in truth. All nuggets had been found as stated, and none of any size had been flowed as the expect of the country we have referred to will go towards disturbing this theory. The nugget, which weighed 87 ozs., it is said will lose 10 ozs, when melted. It does not seem clear to us yet whether it is a detached specimen from the matrix, or an ordinary alluvial nugget:—The rargest nugget ever found in these ranges was recently on view at Kennedy's Niagara Hotel. It is a flat piece, about 6 inches long by 4 inches broad, and 1 in. deep. It is slightly incrusted with quartz, and a dusky or brownish-look ing coating of dross. It weighs 87 ozs. The claim in which it was discovered is situated on the Jordan, a few hundred yards above the township of Jericho, and inmediately below the Haphazard Company's lease, on the Charleston line GOLD IN AUSTRALIA-NUGGETS .- The origin of nuggets has ever

posed to have run our. The claim was sold with me tools to its present owners for 401. The cake weighs 178 ozs., and is the product of about 46 tons of quartz, the result of about four weeks' work. On the Adelaide lead two brothers have just finished working out a claim in one of the bends of the lead, out of which in a few weeks they have obtained 500 oss, of gold. Discoveries of new and rich quartz reefs are almost dally made, and many of the older mines are again attracting attention by improved yields. The Royal Standard Company, Black River, washed off 1230 ozs. 15 dwts. on Friday last, from 110 tons of stone and 120 tons of mullock. Two or three of the fortunate shareholders have received in dividends each nearly 40004, within a period of ten days. Since June, the date of the company's first crushing, the mine has yielded over 5000 ozs. of gold. The A 1 Gold Mining Company, Raspherry-creek, had 753 ozs. 14 dwts. last week from 500 tons. The Wahlalla Company has had 848% ozs. of gold from 220 tons of stone, or an average of nearly 4 ozs. per ton. The Royal Standard Mine, of Elack River, seems destined to win back again for the district the high reputation which formerly attached to ft. During the last five weeks the mine has returned 434 ozs. of gold from about 500 tons of stone, and paid a monthly dividend of 101, per share. Three companies on Morning Star Hill, Wood's Point, have given to their owners in dividends, in the aggregate, no less a sum than 203,0001. The Robin Hood (Happy Valley) gald a monthly dividend of 271, per share.—Dicker's Mining Record (Melbourne).

The yield of American Oil Wells, which last year, from a variety of causes, among the chief of which was the severity of the winter in the principal district, experienced a slight decline, has this year shown a great advance. The total product of 1855 was shown a great advance. The total product of 1855 was shown 2,135 000 barrels, or about 6500 barrels per day. This year, up to the middle of July, it is estimated to have been at the rate of 10,060 barrels a day. Of the aggregate production about half is consumed in the United States, and the other half exported. Owing to the fall in price that occurred some time ago the supply this year, large as it is likely to be, will not, it is thought, greatly exceed in commercial value that of 1865 but the calculation is that "the prevalent low quotations will tend to its introduction into many new markets, and prove of incalculable advantage in the future."

Actices to Connespondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

Tift EESSEMER PROCESS.—We have received a long letter from Mr. Bell Galloway upon this subject, in which he shows that he was actuated only by the most friendly feeling towards both Mr. Mushet and Mr. Bessemer in recommending that the difference between them should be settled by a "reference" to independent parties. Mr. Galloway reiterates his views, and observes hat "he did not say, and certainly did not imply, in his letter in the Journal of Sopt. 15 that either Mr. Mushet's father or Mr. Mushet had worked out the pneumatic principle necessary to perfect the process." Written in so fair a spirit, and with such good intentions, we regret the length of the communication should prevent its publication in the Journal.

St. Just United Mines—" F. E. B."—These mines were wound-up under an order of the Stannaries, on a creditor's petition, and sold by public auction. In another column of this day's Journal will be found an abstract of a report to be presented at Bast St. Just United Mines meeting the will be proposed to amalgamate the St. Just United to the East St. Just Mines, the latter taking the property at the price it was purchased for—\$250\text{M}\$. A full report of the meeting will be given in next week's Journal.

Shate Dealing.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; incider do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom Business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns:

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

THE INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

Unusual delay has this year occurred in the issue of the ordinary annual reports of the Government Inspectors of Coal Mines, and the delay has certainly not been compensated by a more gratifying re-port; indeed, the present is the most unfavourable for some years; the number of deaths (if we except only the calamity at Hartley, in 1862) which occurred during 1865 was greater than in any year since 1860, and was 14 per cent. greater than in 1864. Not a single district shows any material improvement, whilst in some districts the deaths have increased by nearly 50 per cent. In next week's Journal we hope to be enabled to publish our usual tabulations, but in the

we nope to be enabled to publish our usual tabulations, but in the meantime subjoin a comparative statement of the number of deaths from each class of necident. The deaths from explosions of firedamp have nearly doubled, increasing from 94 to 168; those from fallsof roofs, &c., show a diminution of 14; in shafts 21 fewer deaths have occurred than in the preceding year: but the deaths from miscellaneous accidents have increased from 194 to 272=78, showing an increase in the total deaths of the year of 117, or nearly 14 per cent, as stated above: as stated above :

Explosions of damp.
Falls of Roofan and Sides of Wo In shafts,
Miscellaneous, 1
ground and at s

Total 94 395 184 194 867 168 381 163 272 984 The chief increase has been in the districts inspected by Messrs. DUNN, EVANS, and WALES, and there has also been a heavy increase in both the Scottish districts. The return (continuing that of which an abstract was published in the Mining Journal of Aug. 12,

Names of districts.	Inspe	outed by each ctor for his district.	No. em- ployed	Tons of	ber of cries,
	Males employ.	Tons of coal raised.	life lost.	raised per life lost.	Number
Northumberland, Cumber-	25,035	10,409,900	258	107,818	165
South Durham North and East Lancashire West Lancashire & Nth. Wales Yorkshire	33,943 23,525 27,600 35,000	14,181,433 6,312,000 8,000,000 9,300,000	414 356 238 636	172,944 95,636 68,965 169,091	161 258 180 422
Derby, Nottingham, Leices-	27,089	7,575,000	840	99,383	205
North Stafford, Shropshire,	21,000	5,600,000	403	107,692	226
South Stafford and Worcester !	27,000	10,201,500	296	112,104	542
Monmouth, Gloucester, So-	26,658	6,000,000	825	73,170	225
South Wales	29,076	8,531,336	182	53,656	338
In other counties in England	No.	-	-		-
Eastern district of Scotland Western districts of Scotland	21,150 18,375	6,400,000 6,400,000	450 340	136,170 118,518	270 223
Totals and averages	815,451	98,911,169	321	100,519	3215

We shall from time to time give abstracts of the several reports.

THE DISCOVERY OF COAL IN SHROPSHIRE.

The discovery of coal at the New Stafford pits, near Prior's Lee, by the Lilleshall Company, by which an abundance of excellent coal and ironstone is shown to exist in the Wolverhampton side of the great Shropshire fault, was celebrated on Thursday afternoon by great rejoicings at the Lilleshall Works. The chief event of the day and ironstone is shown to exist in the Wolverhampton side of the great shown to exist in the Wolverhampton side of the great shown to exist in the Wolverhampton side of the great shown to exist in the Wolverhampton side of the great shown to exist in the Wolverhampton side of the great shown to exist in the Wolverhampton shown to exist in the Wolverhampton. The chief event of the day as a dinner, which was provided in a spacious tent, pitched for the coasion near to the sinking. The guest invited were numerous and distinguished. The Right Hon, the Earl Granville presided, and his lordship was supported by his brother, the Hon, Levison Gower, Mr. R. Jasper More, M. P. Jasper More, M. P. Horton, manager of the Lilleshall Company, and others. It was stated that the discovery would furnish an ample supply of coal to Shropshire during the ensuing 50 years, and it was confidently believed that there was an abundance of that mineral over the whole district between that place and wolverhampton. The noble Chairman enlarged upon the value of the discovery, and in proposing the health of Mr. Horton, said that from the day when that gentleman undertook the management of the concerns of the company his conduct had been that which has given the partners the utmost satisfaction. Ably seconded as Mr. Horton had been by Mr. Joxes, and other members of the administration who conducted the business of the firm, he (Earl Granville). The original trial of all twas designed to accomplish met the approbation of the place of Cambridge, and thus compliant he had to given the partners the utmost satisfaction. Ably seconded as Mr. Horton had been by Mr. Joxes, and other members of the administration who conducted the business of the firm, he (Earl Granville). The original trial of all twas designed to accomplish met the approbation of the place of Cambridge, and thus compliant he had to great prevail and the first the concerns of the conders the concerns of t

relaxation from business, so as to preserve that health which was so them all. (Continued applause.) Mr. relaxation from business, so as to preserve that health which was so valuable and precious to them all. (Continued applause.) Mr. R. JÄSPER MORE remarked that when in the House of Commons he advocated the repeal of the malt tax, he was followed by Mr. MILL, who maintained that as the coal of the country would be exhausted in fifty years, the surplus reventies ought to be appropriated to paying off the national debt. He was happy to know, from the discoveries which they were that day celebrating, that the awful period which Mr. MILL dreaded was not so near as he imagined; but that certainly, with reference to Shropshire, they had enough for some time to come; and if Mr. MILL would come amongst them they should be very happy for him to share their good fortune. (Loud applause.) Other speeches were made of an equally congratulatory character.

THE SOUTH WALES COAL FIELD.—At the meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers, Mr. Bedlington said he calculated that in South Wales, including Monniouthshire and excluding Pembrokeshire, there were 21,100,000,000 tons of unworked coal, it seams of 2 ft. and upwards. At the present rate of extraction this would last 1918 years, and it would supply the total requirements of the country for 229 years. He estimated the depth of the basin at 1000 yards, and they had already pits in Lancashire 700 yards deep; therefore, with the continual improvements made in machinery, he did not apprehend any difficulty in going down. apprehend any difficulty in going down.

Coal Mining in Brazil.—The privilege of working a coal mine situated at St. Augustine, about 30 miles from Pernambuco, has just been granted to Mr. Donelly. The mine is close to the water's edge, reducing the transportation to a minimum. Opposite the mine and at a short distance from the main land, is a small island, belonging to Mr. Donelly, the intermediate space forming a secure harbour for vessels of large tonnage, which can run alongside the wharf and discharge and take in cargo, leaving, if desirous, in an opposite direction from their place of entrance. Mr. Donelly had for seven years made unsuccessful application to the provisional Government for the privilege of working his mine and making the harbour in question privilege of working his mine and making the harbour in question an international coaling depôt, for which it is admirably adapted, as it lies right in the track of vessels bound to the de Janeiro, and leaving that port for the North. The coal is said to be highly bituins: ous, and, therefore, very suitable for the manufacture of gast.

ous, and, therefore, very suitable for the manufacture of gasis ous, and, therefore, very suitable for the manufacture of gasis report for the year has just been published. Mr. Schwyn's opinions are unfavourable to the finding of paying coal fields in any of the known districts of Victoria, and to the permanence of the Gipps Land copper mines. He has also expressed himself adverse to the probability of a discovery being made of alluvial gold in paying quantities below what are known as the lower or miocene drifts. These theories have given rise to some discussion, and few, who have given the subjects any attention, are found to favour Mr. Schwyn's views, believing that the data upon which the theories have been founded are insufficient and inconclusive. In regard to coal, tenders have been invited for sinking and boring shafts for coal in the vicinity of Translgon, eastern coast of Western Port Bay, and the valley of the Tarwin River, east of Cape Paterson. The result of boring operations at Cape Paterson up to June 30, showed that at the point selected by Mr. Schwyn the depth of 250 ft. had been reached, the strata passed through being principally shales and sandstones. These beds (especially the 26-feet freestone, here at 160 feet, though at 330 feet nearer the sea), and the presence of carboniferous rocks, give good hopes of available veins of coal being reached. A fine specimen of coal has been brought to Melbourne from Toongabbie, on the Latrobs River. The seam was struck in the bed of the creek from 2 to 4 feet deep, and the discoverers have already gone through the seam, which appears to be some 4½ feet thick. The side of the hill towards the creek has also been opened up some 70 feet, and a plentiful supply of the valuable mineral was observable. Competent judges declare the coal in question is admirably adapted for gas-making purposes.

SILVER ORE.—The value of the silver ore imported into the United Kingdom in the first seven months of this year was 138,2911, as com-Silve to Che.—The value of the silver ore imported into the United Kingdom in the first seven months of this year was 138,2914, as compared with 227,9934 in the corresponding period of 1865, and 141,9284. In the corresponding period of 1864. During the whole of 1865 silver ore was imported to the value of 382,3914, as compared with 251,5684. In 1864; 272,8264. In 1863; 331,5644. In 1862; 289,3734. In 1861; 382,8064. In 1860; 342,6374. In 1859; 209,1514. In 1858; 299,5114. In 1857; 354,9704. In 1856; 564,5804. In 1855; and 521,3304. In 1854. The quantities of silver ore represented by these values were as follows:—1865, 6587 tons; 1864, 5482 tons; 1863, 5621 tons; 1866, 6565 tons; 1861, 4412 tons; 1860, 5931 tons; 1859, 6451 tons; 1858, 3949 tons; 1857, 5711 tons; 1856, 6567 tons; 1855, 8907 tons; and 1854, 7967 tons. It may be interesting to add the value of the silver money coined at the Royal Mint during the twelve years which have been reviewed:—1865, 501,7324; 1864, 535,1944; 1863, 161,1724; 1862, 148,5184; 1861, 209,4814; 1856, 462,5284; 1855, 467,0644; 1858, 445,8864; 1857, 373,2304; 1856, 462,5284; 1855, 195,5104; and 1854, 140,4804. Other uses are, of course, found for the silver ore imported besides its conversion into coin; nevertheless, there is some connection between the importation of silver ore and there is some connection between the importation of silver ore and

SPAIN—VISIT OF THE BISHOP OF GIBRALTAR TO LINARES.—
The Bishop of Gibraltar having already acceded to a request made to him by the English residents in this district to consecrate their burial ground, arrived here on Sept. 20. He was met at the railway station by some of the residents, and escorted to the house of Mr. Tonkin, director of the Linares, Fortuna, and Alamilios Mining Companies, whose guest he was during his stay at Linares. Services were held, and the numerous English workmen employed by English mining companies in the district were twice addressed by his lordship. The Holy Communion was also administered, and there were two christenings. In the afternoon of Sept. 21 the consecration of the burial ground took place, and was attended by upwards of 66 English residents, the proceedings being watched with great interest by upwards of 1000 Spaniaris. Situated as this district is, in the midst of Andalusia, it was a matter of great satisfaction to all of our countrymen to observe the respect with which the latter seemed to view the ceremony. The ground is an enclosed space of about an acre in area, adjoining the Spanish cemetery, at a distance of ½ mile from the town, and has been used as a burial ground since the year 1855, when it was purchased and devoted to that purpose by the Linares and Fortuna Mining Companies, by permission of the town authorities. There are now six burial grounds in Spain for British subjects—at Madrid, Seville, Malaga, Cordova, Port St. Mary's, and Linares, all of which, excepting Malaga, have been consecrated during the last is months. On Sept. 22 the Bishop of Gibraltar fet Linares for Seville, there he would go to Cadiz and Gibraltar, and by packet to Malta, to the palace belonging to his diocese. He carried with him the best wishes and most sincere thanks of the little English colony at Linares.

Jones's Patent Cooking and Heating Stove.—Economy in

JONES'S PATENT COOKING AND HEATING STOVE,-Economy in consumption of fuel is now a national problem of very serious import, and the truth must be conceded that we have not been called to consider the question one single year too soon. Noticing the apparatus indicated merely on account of its palpable general utility in an economic point of view, there is no need to refer to those startling theories and abstract state of the startling theories. was but 16 inches cube, cooked in one hour and twenty minutes, with 7 lbs. of yood, 28 lbs. of pork, 24 pints of pea-seep, roasted \$18\$. of beef, and both roasted yood, 28 lbs. of peef, and both roasted stamed several pounds of potatoes. A gentleman of high respectability and steamed several pounds of potatoes. A gentleman of high respectability and steamed several pounds of the septiment of the several pounds of the septiment of the several pounds of the se

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

Coal continues in great demand in Belgium, and the deliveries are very active, but the embarrassments which the want of labour occasions to collieries appear likely to be further prolonged, notwithsions to collieries appear likely to be further prolonged, notwithsions to collieries appear likely to be further prolonged, notwithsions is unfortunate from more than one point of This state of affairs is unfortunate from more than one point of This state of affairs is unfortunate from more than one point of This state of affairs is unfortunate from more than one point of This state of affairs, but the hash of the Centre; there is nothing astonishing in this state of itself in the basin of the Centre; there is nothing astonishing in this state of itself in the basin of the Centre; there is nothing astonishing in this state of itself in the basin of the Centre; there is nothing astonishing in this state of itself in the basin of the Centre; there is nothing astonishing in this state of itself in the basin of the Centre; there is nothing astonishing in this state of itself in the basin of the Centre; there is nothing astonishing in this state of itself in the thing as was a state of the position of the property of the manufacture of the magnitude of the demand; displays and unique the position of the cellieries remains the same; contracts on the point of extent property of the state of the proposed Charleroi Comparison of the cellieries remains in a state of depression, which threatens to considering leal market remains in a state of depression, which threatens to considering the programaters. The object of this association may be summed up in aftite of programaters. The object of this association may be summed up in aftite of programaters. The object of this association may be summed up in a thiese of the working classes as to the scope and object of the association. The orders of the working classes as to the scope and object of the association. The orders of the working classes as to

of 30, at Capelle-sur-Yssel. In France the position of metallurgy continues to be tolerably well maintained, with the exception of pig, which is neglected; two contracts for coke-made pig—one of 500, and the other of 100 tons—have seen concluded by the forges of the Nord, at 3t. to 3t. 0s. 10d. per ton in warehouse at the producing works; as regards charcoal-made pig and mixed sig, they are completely without business. In rolled from the demand, without tedge very active, enables prices to be firmly maintained at 8t. 16s. to 9t. per ton of first-class merchants' iron, while hammered from remains at 10t. 4s. to 10t. 12s. per ton. Offers of English pig are now made at 2t. 16s. per ton, delivered at bankerage, Boulogne, or Calais, but no contract of this kind has been concluded, French pig being considered superior in France, while the difference in price is not material. Some of the pig of the Moselle group has been delivered to Belvian industrials. A new metallurgical centre is in course of formation in the capariment of the Menthe, which appears very rich in metalliferous bearings, the 6 dovernment an application for a concession extending on the territories of the Gowernment an application for a concession extending on the territories of the communes of Maron and Velaine-en-Haye in the arrondissement of Nancy and Gondreville in the arrondissement of Tonl. An industrial of the St. Dizler crops solicits a similar concession on the territories of Lay St. Christophe and control of 1885, or about 11s. per share. Meetings are announced as follows:—Anvelais St. Roch Collieries Company, Oct. 6, at Auvelais; Solenzara icessical Blast Furnaces Company, Oct. 10, at Paris; and Vicolgne Mines Company, Oct. 29, at Valenciennes.

A few miscellaneous facts. The provisional dividend of the St. telenacy of the provisional dividend of the St.

corrected Blast Furnaces Company, Oct. 10, at Paris; and Viceigne Mines Company, Oct. 29, at Valenciennes.

A few miscellaneous facts. The provisional dividend of the St. Etienne Collieries Company for 1866 has been fixed at 4s. per share. By a royal Belgian decree, dated Sept. 10, 1866, the following extensions of concessions are granted to the Sclessin Blast Furnaces, Ironworks, and Collieries Companies:—First, mines of lead and zine under an extent of 187 acres in the commances of Couthain, Landenne, Lavoir, and Heron; and, see addy, mines of iron pyrites under an extent of 727 acres in the communes of Couthain, Landenne, Lavoir, and Heron; and, see addy, mines of iron pyrites under an extent of 727 acres in the communes of Couthain. Heron, and Landenne. I appears that calamines minerals exported from Spain will in future be subjected to an export at valorem duty of 3 per cent. The Northern Company has just ceded to the coal basins of the Hainaut Railway Company the St. Ghislain line, which accommodates a part of the collieries of the hasin of the Couchant de Mons. The coal basins of the Hainaut Company all enter into possession of the line Jan. 1, 1867, and dating from that day a reduction will be made of is. 10d, per ton on transports towards the banks of the canal from Mons to Conde. The carnings of the Parislan Company for Lighting and Heating by Gas amounted in August to 70,5431, as compared with 64,3481, in August, 1865, showing an increase of 34,7181, or 5-22 per cent.

There has been a little improvement in conper at Hayre: Chilian Three has been a little improvement in copper at Hayre: Chilian Three has been a little improvement in copper at Hayre: Chilian

ess, 18.6., as compared with 684, 800f. In the corresponding period of 1865, showing an increase of 34,7181., or 5-22 per cent.

There has been a little improvement in copper at Havre; Chilian has slightly revived, and some transactions have been noted for delivery at the close of the current month at 80L, per ton, and at the close of October at 80L 10s, per ton; for prompt delivery 10 tons have found purchasers at 79L 12s, per ton. The advices from Germany present no found purchasers at 79L 12s, per ton. The advices from Germany present no found purchasers at 79L 12s, per ton. The advices from Germany present no found purchasers aloof, and it is remarked that transactions are in consequence of less importance than hitherto; former rates, however, are about maintained. It Berlin there has been much animation in business. In the expectation of the public sale which was to take place yesterday (8cpt. 28) at Amsterdam, the demand has remained inactive on the Amsterdam and Rotterdam markets; the transactions concluded comprise 500 blocks of Banca at 47 fls., and 200 blocks at 40k, ils. An Amsterdam letter says:—"Sincen ylast communication announcing the public sale of 109,300 ingots of Banca and 700 ingots of Billiton for Sept. 28, melhing of a particularly striking character has occurred in the market. An approvement at London provoked some affairs here, and prices advanced to 43k, ils. An Period of calm, however, soon regained the upper hand, and prices arili gave way, but without occasioning considerable transactions. The last failing rower of the same and the same z an increase of 34,718L., or 5.22 per cent.

There has been a little improvement in copper at Havre; Chilian

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To return to the state of markets, we may note that at Hamburg transaction have been limited, having been confined to some orders for consumption; prices have remained without change. The Berlin tin market has been heavy; Cologna has, however, regained some animation, and prices have been well sustained have included the state of the little stock; prices have, at the same time, been sustained, except for Spanish for delivery, which has been obtainable at alightly lower rates. The Berlin market remains quiet, but prices are firmly supported. The demand for export has regained a certain animation of late on the Cologne market, but the affairs concluded have not been of sufficient importance to involve an improve-

nent in prices, which remain, nevertheless, very firm. The Stettin market has ot displayed any very great animation, and prices are without change. A lamburg zinc has proveded some rather important sales; nevertheless, the fall which has taken place has made fresh progress, and prices are the turn in favour f purchasers. The Breslau market continues quiet, but prices are firm. Berlin as offered few variations, and at Cologne there has been no change.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS-PATENT MATTERS. By M. HENRY, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

Among recent applications for provisional protections appears the name of C. W. Stemens, the patentee of the regenerator furnace. His present application, No. 2413, relates to metallic ores and furnaces; it is dated the 20th of September.—On the same day, the Chevalier Berard, of Paris, applied for provisional protection, No. 2415, for improvements relating to the manufacture of steel, parlly, also, applying to producing gas for heating purposes. A complete specification of this invention has been filled.—Provisional protection has been allowed to T. Gall, manager to Charnock, of Halifax, for working stone; to JOHNSON (as a communication from Sebile, of Nantes), for a pavement; and to Newton (as a communication from Miller, of New York), for boring, drilling, and grooving. Also to Lebaudy, for joining metals (communication from Halot, of Brussels); and Robins, for sheathing iron ships and marine structures.—D. J. Fleetwood, of Birmingham, has applied for provisional protection, No. 2438, for dies or moulds for stamping, pressing, and moulding; and A. F. Stoddard, of Glasgow, has lodged two separate applications for feel, Nos. 2449 and 2450.—J. CALVERT, C.E., has applied, also, for protection for an invention relating to the treating Among recent applications for provisional protections appears the

applied, also, for protection for an invention relating to the treating and manufacture of iron and steel.

The following Notices of intention to Proceed have been lodged:

The following Notices of intention to Proceed have been lodged:

No. 1398, Hampton, furnaces.—No. 1427, Tombs, metal bedsteads, &c.—No. 1435, MESSENT, concrete.—No. 1475, Thomson and Ponter, raising water.—No. 1574, Newton, drilling.—No. 1668, Duffour, metallic packings.—No. 2230, Davis, limestone.

Among Sealed Patents may be observed the following:-No. 859. poman (communication from Martin), transforming Bessemer and other steel iron cattings into cast-steel ingots.—No. 1129, Newton, grates.—No. 1772, LLUM, machine wires.

Innextons.

Among Sealed Patents may be observed the following:—No. 859, Royans (communication from Martin), transforming Bessener and other steel and from catcings into case-steel ingots.—No. 1129, NewTox, grates.—No. 1727, PRESTON, of Manchester, has recently filed a specification of of a patent relating to the manufacture of tron and steel, in which he describes the introduction of jets of steam into and near the month of the "convertor" (or vessel used in manufacturing iron and steel by the atmospherie process). This steam is injected for the purpose of producing a partial vacuum within the convertor, so as to reduce the top pressure exerted on the molten metal when undergoing the process of conversion. The steam may be conducted through the trunnlons of the convertor, and it is thence carried upward to near the mouth of the easen through a pipe or pipes, which head through apertures into the interior of the vessel or chamber; or it may be carried immediately above the mouth of the convertor. The patentees constitutes above the mouth of the convertor. The patentees sometimes constructs above the mouth of the convertor. The patentees sometimes constructs above the mouth of the convertor. The patentees sometimes constructs above the mouth of the convertor. The patentees sometimes constructs above the mouth of the convertor. The patentees sometimes constructs above the mouth of the convertor. The patentees sometimes constructs above the mouth of the convertor. The patentees sometimes constructs above the mouth of the convertor. The patentees sometimes constructs above the mouth of the convertor. The patentees sometimes constructs above the mouth of the convertor of the convert

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, SEPT. 26.—The recuperative power of the Pig-Iron Market appears to have departed for the nonce, and a weakish inertness seems to have taken possession of it. Last week closed with quotations at 54s. 9d., and there was nothing on sale under that figure, but on Monday 54s. 7½d. had to be accepted for the trifling business that was done, and lower prices have since been taken. The autumn business until now has not cone un to expectations, and consequently. that was done, and lower prices have since been taken. The autumn business until now has not come up to expectations, and, consequently, the tone of the market is sickish, and destitute of vigour. The shipments for the week, from all the Scotch ports, show a deficiency of 4000 tons, when compared with those of last year; the quantities being respectively 10,935 tons this year, last year 14,935 tons. This augments the decrease on the shipments for the year to 87,619 tons—a large decrease, no doubt; but it should be been in mind that the a large decrease on the simplents for the year to 37,018 tons— a large decrease, no doubt; but it should be borne in mind that the decrease on the make is fast treading on the heels of the deficiency, and threatens not only to overtake, but to greatly exceed it. To-day the market has been again flat, and there was nothing done till near the close, when a few lots were placed at 54s, for a few days, buyers 53s, 9d. The outed furnaces are not expected to be put in until the end of the year, owing to the heaviness of the stocks on head. Mal. 53s, 9d. The outed furnaces are not expected to be put in until the end of the year, owing to the heaviness of the stocks on hand. Malleable Iron is quoted as under:—First common bars, 8l.; second ditto, 7l. 10s. to 7l. 15s.; nail rods, 8l. 5s.; angle iron, 7l. 17s. 6d. to 9l.; plates, 9l. to 10l. 10s. Parcels can be booked under these prices; but, notwithstanding, the business done is of the most limited description. Founders are fairly employed, but the orders are mostly confined to railway chairs, hollow ware, and architectural castings, which are railway chairs, hollow ware, and architectural castings, which are getting more into favour for building purposes. At the examination of Mr. David Law, of the Phemix Foundry here, on Monday, the bankrupt gave in a very full statement of his affairs, from which it bankrupt gave in a very full statement of his affairs, from which it appeared that at the balance in December, 1865, the amount at the good of the concern was 57,869*l*. The deficiency at the date of the stoppage was, on the trustee's showing, 134,059*l*. 2s. 10d.; the assets were, 133,482*l*., or thereby, and the liabilities 267,480*l*., or thereby. Adding together the capital of the concern in money, at the balance in December, 1865 (58,000*l*.), and the assets (133,482*l*.), a total deficit of 192,000*l*., or thereby, is exhibited. In accounting for that deficiency, the bankrupt explained that it arose principally from the stoppage of M'Ewen, Bryson, and Co., metal-brokers, and from the unprofitable nature of their contract with the Dublin Corporation Waterworks. At a private meeting, the bankrupt stated that he had made an offer of 10s. in the pound, and the offer was accepted by 209 creditors, but one dissented, and that necessitated sequestration. Great sympathy is expressed for Mr. Law, and hopes are entertained Great sympathy is expressed for Mr. Law, and hopes are entertained that his offer of 9s. may be accepted, as any other course is only likely to throw Mr. Law out of the trade, without doing good to the creditors. The examination was adjourned, but if resumed, it is to be hoped that it will not be conducted in a way which will needlessly lacerate the feelings of one who, in his day, has by honourable deal.

ing endeavoured to maintain the commercial standing of the city. The Coal Trade is active, with a good enquiry, and fair shipments, the quantity for the week ended yesterday being 23,850 tons, against 24,000 tons in the same week of last year. The miners are a little more attentive to their work, but in some places they are more addicted to striking than working, and Messrs. Black and Son, of Whiterigg Colliery, near Airdrie, have had to get their colliers ejected from their dwellings for refusing to work in accordance with the rules of the colliery. At the annual competitive examination of the machinery at Rosehall Colliery, where 15 engines are employed, eight prizes have been awarded to the successful keepers, varying according to the merit of the men. The engines are all in fine trim, and this system of awarding prizes has a most beneficial effect on the engine-keepers all the year over. We greatly regret to notice the death here of Mr. John Wallace, of the firm of John Wallace and Company, Neilsentown Colliery, in the thirty-second year of his age. He died deeply regretted.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIPE.

SEPT. 27.—The Quarterly Preliminary Meeting of Ironmasters was held at Birmingham to-day, Mr. John Hartley, of the firm of G. B. Thorneycroft and Sons, of Wolverhampten, Chairman for the year, presiding. Three of the members of the committee of the association were absent, and the meeting was overie a few minutes. It was simply agreed to make no change in the official list of prices, which continue at 21 Mr. Sephens and IM. for shows the simpley and other. 8%. 10s, for bars, 9%, 10s, for hoops, and 10%, for sheets (singles), and other sorts in proportion. The fact is, that it is not a question of the price sorts in proportion. The fact is, that it is not a question of the price of iron, but of the rate of wages. Practically, anyone is free to sell below these rates; and a reduction would be useless, or worse than useless, unless the trade were prepared to reduce wages. They are not at the present moment inclined to take this step. It is true that throughout the district the men are not making much more than half-time, and that Belgian iron is taking the place of English abroad, and in many cases in our own country; but the men are united, and it is believed would steadily resist a reduction of wages. On the other hand, many masters could not be expected to unite in a long struggle, for suspension of their works would, it is feared, soon be followed by suspension of payments, after the strain the recent depression has imposed. The men are, therefore, for the present masters of the situation; and, as they prefer three days' work to the chance of six days at 10 per cent. less wages, they and the masters must at present act on that policy. Whether it is wise or not, experience must show. rience must show

rience must show.

Scarcely any improvement can be reported. There is a good demand for thin sheets and hoops, and here and there orders for bars and plates have been received from the ordinary customers of the Northern ironmasters; but the stoppage in the North-East as yet has sent but few extra orders to Staffordshire. Puddle bars are almost unsaleable, and but little is doing in pig-iron.

The question of "The Law of Master and Servant" is very ably discussed by Mr. J. E. Davis, stipendiary magistrate of the Potteries, in a letter to Lord Elcho, which appears in the report of the correspondence on the subject. Mr. Davis disproves many of the allegations as to the law favouring masters in comparison with men. He, however, admits that there are defects in the law, and recommends that a workman shall be a competent witness in a charge against

however, admits that there are defects in the law, and recommends that a workman shall be a competent witness in a charge against him of neglect of work, and further proposes:—

With respect to claims by masters against men, it seems desirable to get rid of the existing distinction between a mere wrongful breach and a wilful or guitry act. The distinction is seldom understood by masters or men, and not always by magistrates. As a necessary consequence of getting rid of this distinction, the power of direct imprisonment must cease for a first offence. The adjudication on a first complaint, if proved, should be either an order to return to work, with or without a fine to a limited amount, and with or without costs. The fine or costs, or both, if ordered, to be enforced by imprisonment on failure to pay within a given time.

The disobedience of the order to return to work, or a second breach under the same contract, to be punishable by increased fine or by direct imprisonment for a limited time, in the discretion of the magistrate.

There is another mode of enforcing the performance of contracts, which I should like to see introduced, as I am confident it would work well. I would give power to the magistrates, in cases where the defendant had not returned to his work at the time of the hearing of the summons, to call upon him to enter into a recognisance, with or without sureties, in a limited amount, for the future performance of the contract, and I would confer the same power in all cases of a second complaint or for disobeying an order of the Court. The recognisance in any case to be either in addition to or in substitution for a fine.

I think I should even go so far as to provide that, on finding a surety for the performance of a contract, and firet imprisonment should cease, just as in the case of parties imprisoned for want of sureties to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour.

case or parties imprisoned for want of sureties to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour.

For want of a power of this kind I have, on many occasions, availed myself of the power of adjourning cases for a fortnight or a month, on the defendant entering into a recognisance with a surety for his appearance, with the understanding that if he returned and continued his work, nothing more would be heard of the case, and I have found this course to be attended with beneficial results. A direct power of the kind I have indicated would be, I am convinced, of the greatest advantage to all parties.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

SEPT. 27 .- The Iron Trade of North Derbyshire was scarcely ever SEPT. 27.—The Iron Trade of North Derbyshire was scarcely ever in a more prosperous state than at the present time; so large, indeed, has been the demand that the Staveley Company are about to erect two new blast-furnaces in connection with their present works. The same firm are also about entering on a contest which is looked forward to with the greatest interest by all the colliery owners in the kingdom. A number of the best paid men have recently joined the South Yorkshire Miners' Union, and appear determined to carry out its rules to the fullest extent. The managers, on the other hand, have given notice to some 50 or 60 persons, who hold houses under them, that they must leave on the usual conditions. This proceedhave given notice to some 50 or 60 persons, who hold houses under them, that they must leave on the usual conditions. This proceeding has been looked upon as arbitrary, and during the week meetings have been held, and promises of any amount of pecuniary aid given to those who resist the fiat of the masters. As there is probably no better company to take the matter in hand in the kingdom than the Staveley one—wealthy and prosperous as it is—its procedure will be carefully scanned. In South Yorkshire trade is rapidly improving, and during the past week some good orders from the United States and Germany have come to hand for bars, rails, and merchant iron. It was generally expected that some of the contracts for India would have found their way into the Yorkshire district, but as the Welsh masters could work 1s. a ton less than their neighbours they took the orders, for which few persons here envy their good fortune. In South Yorkshire the Coal Trade continues brisk, and most of the masters have taken off the extra weight allowed in good fortune. In South Yorkshire the Coal Trade continues brisk, and most of the masters have taken off the extra weight allowed in the summer time—that is, that instead of 23 or 24 cwts, to the ton, there will be a uniform scale of 21 cwts, to the ton, which will make a difference of about 1s., or nearly so, in the ordinary ton. At the Milton and Elsecar Ironworks, which I again visited on Tuesday, matters are going on quietly, although the puddlers loudly protest against the furnaces of Mr. Wilson. Having seen the furnaces at work, accompanied by persons in the trade, there appeared to be no two opinions amongst the most practical of men, that they were all that could be desired, and the invention simple and efficacious, and greatly to the benefit of the workman, who can produce a larger yield of iron, with less fuel and with much less labour than formerly. The demand for coal continues brisk, Silkstone house coal in parti-Great Northern Railway. There is also a good export trade from the ports of Hull and Grimsby to the North of Europe, but as the Baltic will shortly be closed, and the steamers to Russia sealed up for the winter, the trade in hard coals will be considerably diminished. There is a good business doing in coke from all parts of Yorkshire for the ironworks on the Trant and in Northamutorshire and Berby. for the ironworks on the Trent, and in Northamptonshire and Derbyshire. Smudge and slack are also in good request for the cotton districts in Lancashire, as well as for coke-making purposes. At several of the collieries in South Yorkshire, during the past week, considerable annoyance has been felt by masters as well as men, owing to the trappers and horse-keepers, who receive from 9d. to 10d. per day, "striking" for an advance of wages. There is no doubt but that they are led on by older hands, who, having got all they wished for, still desire a few days' play. At Edmund's Main, Wombwell Main, Darley Main, and at one of the Messrs, Charlesworth's collieries, the leds have shown themselves in fewer but as the mestors have heaven lads have shown themselves in force, but as the masters have been firm and very decided, nothing of a serious character has occurred. At the ironworks on the Lincolnshire side of the Trent business is very active, and several of the furnaces which have been out for

some time are being rapidly repaired. The furnace of Messrs. Adamson, which exploded a few days since, and blew off a considerable portion of the top, and set fire to the offices in the neighbourhood, is now undergoing the necessary repairs, but some five or six weeks will elapse before it can be put in blast.

The remarks of "P. T. M." (Sheffield), in last week's Journal, with regard to Wilson's Patent Furnaces, will be answered next week.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

SEPT. 27.—The Iron Trade here is getting very dreary, the men themselves, although half starved, will not succumb, and consequently the mills and refining-furnaces of the district are generally at a stand, and as the consumption of pig-iron is thus very materially reduced, the furnaces are rapidly going out also. It is expected that at the end of this week the furnaces at Birtley, one of the oldest iron-making localities of the district, are to be put out, the reason given being that the firm can purchase iron cheaper than they can make it at present. The furnaces at Crook have also been blown out, sitd those at Consett are expected to be out also shortly, as immense stocks of pigs are on hand in that district, owing to the stoppage of the plate-mills, &c., through the present most disastrous strike. There is no appearance whatever of this affair being concluded, and more men are being thrown out every day, so that the coming winter will witness misery and want among the working classes here to such an extent as was and want among the working classes here to such an extent as was never before experienced. And all this has been caused by a proposed reduction of 10 per cent. in wages. The loss to both parties in the strife will be incalculable.

The launch of the Jumna, at Jarrow, on Monday, is one bright spo The launch of the Jumna, at Jarrow, on Monday, is one bright spot on the commercial horizon. This is a most magnificent transport vessel, built for the British Government, and the largest ever built on the Tyne. Her length over all is 370 feet, and depth 42 feet, and tonnage, by displacement, upwards of 6000 tons. The launch was most successful, and a large and influential body of gentlemen met at the banquet held afterwards, five members of Farliament being present. The shipbuilding at Jarrow is brisk at present, several large vessels being on the stocks, and abundance of work is expected for that branch of these extensive works. The engine works are also that branch of these extensive works. The engine works are also tolerably well employed, and two out of four blast-furnaces are at work. Altogether, considerably upwards of 1000 men are out at Jarrow alone, however, belonging to the rolling-mills and refining furnaces, &c. But the fate which appears to await the whole Consett district is fearful to contemplate, as if the furnaces go out, which appears to be inevitable, many of the colliers must stop also, so that, ultimately, the coal trade must to a certain extent by likewise deultimately, the coal trade must, to a certain extent, be likewise de-pressed. At present plates and angle-iron, &c., are brought from Whitehaven to supply the shipbuilding yards of the Tyne. I feel much pleasure in communicating the fact that Mr. Southern's brought from

scheme for a hoist from the Newcastle Quay to the High Level Bridge is to be carried out. This scheme has attracted much attention lately. And has been frequently noticed by the local press, and there can be no doubt whatever of its ultimate success. The well-known abilities of Mr. Southern as a civil and mighing engineers is indeed as an

no doubt whatever of its ultimate success. The well-known abilities of Mr. Southern as a civil and mining engineer is, indeed, a sufficient guarantee for the soundness of the project, and from the moment he first mooted the plan it was exceedingly well received.

The Boldon New Coal Winning progresses slowly, but satisfactorily. Two shafts are being sunk, one of which has reached a depth of 20 fms, and the other 30 fms. There is still, however, a deal of work to get through before 250 fms. have been penetrated. It is not expected that the colliery will be at work before the year 1870.

Mr. W. G. Pearson, manager at the Teesdale Ironworks, has been

Mr. W. G. Pearson, manager at the Teesdale Ironworks, has been presented by the masters, officials, and foremen with a beautiful tea and coffe service of chaste design. The presentation was made by Mr. Head, in the draw ing-office, in a complimentary speech, in the presence of the subscribers. Mr Pearson replied in feeling terms.

About fifty Cornish miners, with their wives and families, have been brought from Cornwall at the expense of the owners of Murton Colliery, who are in great want of men. Arrangements are in progress to bring a still larger number from the same county.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

SEPT. 27.—The Iron Trade of South Wales is slowly, but gradually expanding, and there is a much better feeling of confidence prevalent than was the case three or four months since. Taking into consideration the present position of the commercial world, the heavy failures through which it has passed, and the taxation which those failures have caused upon the resources of capitalists, the ironmasters of South Wales may well consider themselves fortunate at the improvement which has already set in, and which is much greater than experienced by the other iron-producing districts of the kingdom. In addition to the couple of extensive cash-on-delivery orders for rails on Indian account, which have been placed in this district, a contract for about 6000 tons of rails for one of the home railways has been also secured; besides which a tolerably fair amount of smaller transactions, on home and foreign account, have been entered into. All these combined enable masters to keep their establishments fairly going, and whiist quotations are firmly maintained, the general opinion is that an advance will take place. No doubt the question of prices will form one of the principal topics for consideration at the preliminary meeting of masters to-day; but taking into consideration the low rate of remuneration makers can at present secure on transactions (which in many instances is altogether out of question), there is not much doubt but that the present "list prices" will be adhered to. Buyers on home account continue to purchase sparingly; the fact is, they are holding back principally to see the result of the preliminary meeting, and in the hope that the Bank rate will, ere many days clapse, fall to 4 per cent. It is well known that home requirements are great, and the approaching new quarter will doubtless see a larger amount of animation diffused into business. In the foreign trade the enquiries are more numerous, has been also secured; besides which a tolerably fair amount of into business. In the foreign trade the enquiries are more numerous, and they are of an encouraging character from the principal markets, but the actual business done is of a somewhat contracted chakets, but the actual business done is of a somewhat contracted character; it would not, however, be at all surprising to see, in the course of the next fortnight or three weeks, orders come in much more freely than they now do from the American, Canadian, Continental, and one or two of the other markets. Tenders are also expected shortly to be solicited from some others of the Indian railway companies. The pig-iron trade is in a languid condition, and no improvement has taken place in quotations. A better sale is experienced for tin-plates, and with prices tending upwards; preparations are being made at some of the works to increase the make. The Steam Coal Trade is good, and from the way orders are coming in, is likely to continue so for some time. The foreign markets are taking likely to continue so for some time. The foreign markets are taking large quantities, whilst the tonnage sent inland is increasing. The collieries are actively employed, and efforts are being made to utilise the labour of Cornish miners at several of the works in this district. The improvement noticed last week in the house coal trade is maintained, and the patent fuel works are exporting an average quantity.

tained, and the patent fuel works are exporting an average quantity. A rather important wages case came on for hearing before the Pontypool magistrates, in which Michael O'Brien summoned the Ebbw Vale Company (Limited) for the non-payment of 2l. 7s. 6d., alleged to be due to him for overtime, and also a month's wages for wrongful dismissal. O'Brien was employed as an engineman at the Cwmuckey pits, as he said, at 3s. 2d. per turn, for eight turns weekly, ten hours a day, the extra turn being allowed for cleaning out the pump, attending to the engine, &c., and he was to be paid for all time above the hours mentioned. The water, however, broke into the works, and he had to work six hours a day overtime, the foreman saying he would settle with him at the end of the month. Griffiths (the foreman), however, refused to pay, when he said he would not work more than for what he was paid, upon which he was told to give a month's notice. The next morning, when he went to work, he found another man in his place. For the defence it was shown that when O'Brien demanded to be paid for nine turns a week the foreman told him he would pay him for eight days a week, according to the rule or arrangement, for keeping the water out. O'Brien then said, "Look out on Monday morning, for the work will be stopped;" in consequence of which another man was put in his place. The Bench ordered Il. 3s. 9d. overtime to be paid, and said the defendants did right in discharging plaintiff.

THE PEMBROKE SLATE COMPANY.—The second ordinary meeting

THE PEMBROKE SLATE COMPANY .- The second ordinary meeting THE PEMBROKE SLATE COMPANY.—The second ordinary meeting of shareholders was held at the Commercial Hotel, Fisquard, at which Mr. W. Parsons presided. The report of the directors stated that they had been recommended, in consequence of the existence of two faults or posts of granite on the south side of the quarry, to drive a test level left, sin, by 6ft, 6 in, into the hill from the breast of the lead on floor No. 1 (being the lowest floor), from which on discovering the solid rock to drive a cross level and trial chamber. This, it was stated, could be done in about 18 months, by keepingup three eight-hour stems, at a cost of 4id. The works on the north side had been continued. With regard to the extra land for tip room, and other purposes, arrangements had not been concluded, but the directors had been in negociation with Mr. Hughes, the company's landlord, and the owner of the extra land, who was ready to let them have additional land and abundant water from the THE MINING JOURNAL.

The additional land includes the second vein, which was sapposed to be included with that now in work in the present sett. It was, however, not probbed to open up this second vein, which is of the grey-green slate, and the company had not attached importance to it considering the magnitude and the company. Mr. W. Fritchard, the manager, stated in his resort that had discontinued the working of the top gallery, north vein, about five weeks ago, although the prospects when he left off were favourable, as far as the form of the rock and the suitable size of the blocks. The cleavage of the slate was, however, not so free as he could wish, owing he believed to the hill being over dry and destitute of water for a considerable distance from the surface. At present operations were entirely on the west slee of the second gallery in this vein, which he considers is the most speedy and cautions way to get upder and to prove the several beds which have been already crossed in the top gallery. The western end has just met the first bed which was crossed in the top gallery. The western end has just met the first bed which was crossed in the top gallery. The western end has just met the first bed which was crossed in the top gallery. The western end has just met the first bed which was crossed in the top gallery. The western end has just met the first bed which was crossed in the top gallery. In death of the work are advancing into the hill. Several small posts have appeared in this vein, but not to such an extent as to discourage, and they are generally in this vein, but not to such an extent as three weeks in the western end of this gallery; in fact they have been fair throughout. He then goes on to state to have been encouraging during the last three weeks in the western end of this gallery; in fact they have been fair throughout. He then goes on to state that since the last meeting one-half of the expenditure had been incurred in this yelf. The post of t

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN UNDERGROUND.—At the Tredegar Petty Sessions, on Friday, before the Rev. E. Leigh and Mr. Darby, the reserved decision in the case of "Reg. v. Richards" was given. The defendant was summoned for employing a woman underground at one of Mr. Bailey's pits. Richards was the overman of the pit, and the female worked with a contractor, named James Lewis, who at a previous sitting of the magistrates was fined for the offence. Mr. Rice Harris, who appeared for Richards, made an objection, that as Lewis had been already convicted the offence was purged, and the present complaint could not be sustained. The magistrates, in giving their decision, said they considered this objection fatal to the case, and dismissed the summons. Mr. Piews, on behalf of Mr. Brough, the Government Inspector of Mines for the district, applied for leave to amend the summons, by inserting the words "permit to be employed" instead of: "employed," and this led to an argument between the advocates. Eventually the magistrates announced that, looking at all the facts of the case as proved in evidence before them, if they allowed the amendment asked for to be made it would not affect their decision, as they were of opinion that there was a total absence of proof that defendant had any knowledge of the employment of the female in the mine; on the contrary, the evidence rather rended to establish his innocence, as it was proved that the woman took a secret and circuitous route in order to get in without being observed. Under these circumstances the amendment asked for was refused.

The late arrivals at Swansea include—the Argo, from Seville, with EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN UNDERGROUND.—At the Tredegar Petty

these circumstances the amendment asked for was refused.

The late arrivisls at Swansen include—the Argo, from Seville, with 119 tons of zinc ore, for Vivian and Sons; the Aubepine, from Camillas, with 170 tons of zinc ore, for A. Bonverie; the Gowerian, from Pomeron, with 10s tons of sulphur ore, to order; the Herminio, from Avelro, with 130 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co., and 14 tons of copper ore to order; the Thomas Danlei, from Valparaiso, with 1913 bars of copper, 235 tons of copper copper ore, and 73 tons of copper regulus to order; the Alpha, from Guayacan, with 882 tons of copper regulus and 220 tons of copper ore, for the Cobre Mining Company; the Lucie, from Camillas, with 140 tons of zinc ore, for M. Berniere; the Pensitive, from Camillas, with 140 tons of zinc ore, also for M. Berniere; the Herradora, from Jan de Ayucar, with 725 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Son; the Hampshire, from Cuba, with 670 tons of copper ore and 65 tons of copper regulus, for the Cobre Mining Company.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED MINING COMPANY.

EAST ST. JUST UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders will by beld on Monday for the purpess of agreeing upon measures with reference to the acquisition of the St. Just United Mines. The joint report of Mr. W. Angwin (the late purser), Capt. R. Pryor (the manager), and Capts, R. Weale and W. White (the agents), will be submitted. It stated that the mines were in full work up to last month, when they were stopped by the Vice Warder's order. The reason of this proceeding is also known, and these facts were merely mentioned to show those interested in the property that the mines were sacrificed for a nominal sum of money, which bears no comparison to the great outlay which has been made upon them, nor to the excellent position to which they have been brought since operations were commenced. Having referred to the nature and extent of the underground operations, it is stated that the mines are exceedingly well found in machinery, including 84 heads of stamps and lifters, with frames for 80 already erected, with round buddles, frames, trunks, pools for waver, houses for dressing tin, water-wheels, and a most extensive system of dressing appliances; indeed, the floors are laid out in the most complete manner, having all the newest requirements in use, and capable of returning 30 tons of black tin per month. The pump and pitwork are all in excellent condition, and comprised about 190 fathoms of iron pumps, 120 fathoms of rods complete, single and double skip-roads, ladders, transvays, &c. The machinery, surface works, dressing-floors, pump and pitwork, &c., have alone cost upwards of 15,000. These mines have had altogether a beneficial expenditure of nearly 70,000l., and the quantity of black tin sold during the four years ending July 3 has realised \$4,534. There are few mines in more complete working order, and where the operations have been so conducted with a view to establish permanent results. Their object has been to open up the mines in a proper miner-like manner, and by bringing down points can be worked to advantage, such and the set mines of this district, taining to a most excellent position amongst the best mines of this district, taining to a most excellent position amongst the can stated to show that this property would be a most important acquisition to the East St. Just shareholders if it be annexed to their mines. This will be evident to them when they consider that the whole of the lodes in the "United" Mines go through their property (with the exception of the Wheal Owl lode, which is a caunter), and that the deeper levels can be brought on into the East St. Just property, so as to most advantageously and effectively develope that property; added to which, both mines could, of course, be much more economically worked than if separated. The East St. Just property, on the other hand, would most beneficially assist its neighbour in the important matter of water, inasmuch as it possesses an ample and pure supply, which is really invaluable to these latter mines. The amalgamation of these two properties cannot fail to ensure a success to all interested more speedily than they could ever have otherwise anticipated. We hope this report will be sufficiently clear to you, and beg to enclose you a sketch, showing the relative positions of the two properties, with the lodes traversing them, as it may be useful to those who do not know them. A posteript is appended stating that four men broke under the adit level, in the short space of 10 days, over 1104, worth of th. This was on the Wheal Owl lode, and it was done only last month, just as the mine was stopped working by order of the Court.

WHEAL TRELAWNY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, St. Mr. W. J. LAVINGTON (the secretary) read the notice convening the

meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved

A statement of accounts, made up to the end of June, showed a profit of 18t. 14s. 4d., which, added to the balance from the previous account, made a total credit of 1290t. 4s. 5d.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:-

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Sept. 25.—We beg to hand you the following as our quarterly report:—Since our last general meeting we have resumed the shiking of Trelawny's engineshaft below the 182 fm. ievel, and have set the same to sink, by nine men, at 174. per fathom, until it reaches a depth equal to the 210 fm. level, at Smith's; the character of the ground is everything that can be desired, and, no doubt, will be pushed down rapidly. In the 162, north of this shaft, we have cut through the capels of the lode, and opened out on its course over 4 fathoms, and for this distance it is worth from 204. to 254, per fathom; the present end is of the same value. About 16 fms. in advance of this end we have commenced to sink a winze, where the lode is worth 154, per fathom; this will, in our opinion, improve and open out profitable ore ground. We have also commenced to sink another winze in the bottom of the 152 fm. level, 60 fathoms north of this shaft, where the lode is worth 124. per fathom. We are sinking a winze, south of this shaft, by the side of the lode, which is down 84/5 fathoms below the 142; no lode will be taken down until holed to the next level. We are busily engaged in cutting a tripplat in the 210, at Smith's engine-shaft, and all other necessary work required for hauling the stuff therefrom, and when completed we shall commence to crosscut towards the lode, and hope to report favourably of the lode when intersected. The lode in the 196, north of this shaft, is 3 feet wide, spotted with ore; this end has a very kindly appearance, and approaching towards the 162, referred to above. In the 196, north of this shaft, the lode is \$4/5 ft, wide—tribute ground, and, judging from what we had in the level above, we have a right to expect an early improvement. In the 182, north of Chippindale's shaft, we are driving by the side of the lode; but, however, to give it a test, we have just cut into it, and by all appearances we shall continue to open out ore ground. We have about

8 fms. more to rise in the back of the 108 to communicate with the 7s, and for the last 6 fathoms the lode has been worth on an average 7t, per fathom, and the present rise is worth 8t, per fathom; as we before reported, we shan, and the when holed a long piece of ore ground. In conclusion, looking at the open out covered in the 1e2, and still 40 fathoms of ore ground gone down in deep covered in the 1e2, and still 40 fathoms of ore ground gone down in dividence of this end, with the beautiful channel of ground we have in Trelawny's engine. Sold on Aug. 21, 55 tons (computed) of crop lead ore, to Messry, Sims, Willyams, Sold on Aug. 21, 55 tons (computed) of crop lead ore, to Messry, Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co., at 26t. is. 6d. per ton, and we are now bustly engaged for our next sampling, about our usual quantity of Nos. 1 and 2, which will close the

next sampling, abone our issuar quarter.—W. Johns, T. Gienyell, J. Pryor.

The CHAIRMAN having moved that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be allowed and passed, a mounted to only 181. 4s. 4d., which could not be more judiciously deals with that to add it to the undivided balance, and carry it forward to the next account. The unfavograble result of the past quarter's operations was owing to the low price realised for their ore, the average having been fully 30s, per ton less than that obtained during the preceding quarter, while the solution of Treiawny's shaft. He looked forward, however, much more confidently to somewhat heavier, arising from additional cost in connection with the sinking of Treiawny's shaft. He looked forward, however, much more confidently to the future, inasmuch as there was one very favourable fears on to hope for an advance in the price of lead.

A Shaarbholder asked if there would be much further additional cost in connection with the sinking of Treiawny's shaft?—The CHAIRMAN replied that the outlay there was at an end, for it was there the lode was cut.

A Shaarbholder enquired if the costs in future would be size?—The CHAIRMAN replied that the outlay there was at an end, for it was there the lode was cut.

A Shaarbholder enquired if the costs in future would be size?—The CHAIRMAN shought that the costs might in future be somewhat less, and, as he had said before, they might fairly look for a better price for their ore. As far as the mine was concerned, it never looked better.

Mr. NICHOLSON asked if there had been any reduction in the extent of operations had not been reduced; but at the same time every detail was conducted as connonically as possible.

Mr. NICHOLSON said there were many things that might be done in prosperous times which might be dispensed with during the existing pressure.

The CHAIRMAN said there was no pressure upon the sharcholders in Wheat Treiawny. If instead of suggesting the postponement of the dividend, the committies The CHAIRMAN having moved that the report be received and

septed the bargains.
The motion that the report be received and entered on the minutes
the accounts be received and adopted, was put, and carried unanimot
The committee of management were re-elected.
A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SNAEFELL MINING COMPANY (ISLE OF MAN).

annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the Im-

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the Imperial Hotel, Douglas, on Sept. 14,

Mr. GEORGE WM. DUMBELL in the chair,
in addition to whom there were present—Messrs. H. B. Noble, J.
Spittall, J. J. Roney, R. Boney, R. Corlett, W. Berey, J. Cubbin, P. L.
Garrett, W. Beckwith, J. Kaye, J. Taylor, P. Killey, D. E. Gelling,
W. Kitto, T. Nuttor, T. Fleming, R. Curwen, G. Sherwood, Rowe, &c.
The CHAIRMAN said,—According to the notice calling the meeting,
we are met to-day to receive the reports of the directors and managers, and to
appoint directors and anditor for the ensuing year. After the ordinary hash
ness is concluded the meeting will be declared extraordinary, for the purpose
of moving the resolution of which you have received a copy, and which will be
read to you when the ordinary meeting is over.

Mr. BECKWITH (secretary) read the following directors' reports.

Mr. BECKWITH (secretary) read the following directors' report:

Mr. BECKWITH (secretary) read the following directors' report:—
Sept. 14.—The directors have nothing of particular interest to report to the shareholders. The manager's report will be at show the progress made in carrying out the undertaking, and the directors have no doubt that the company have every reason to expect valuable discoveries to be made upon the works being pushed forward to a greater depth; and while the directors have entire conditions to the shareholders, and will tend to strengthen Capt. Kitto in his own judgment, if the works are inspected by one or more practical men of known ability in mining operations, and the directors have at length been enabled to conclude an arrangement for a lease of the mine from the Crown for a term of 21 years, and have also secured a right to a portion of land adjoining the company's sett on the north, which may prove of importance to the company's set on the north, which may prove of importance to the company, sett on the north, which may prove of importance to the company, and the directors have at length been captured to the condition of the co

ceived amounted to 10. 7s. 6s.; making a total of 73141, 16s. 6d.; mechanic bolk, 2204. 8s. 6d.; cast and erection of drawing-machine, 2711, 6s. 2d.; washing, floors, 1384. 1s. 4d.; office expenses, secretaries' salaries, &c., 6s. 6s. 2d.; at directors' expenses, &c., 13s. 18s. 6d.; leaving a balance of 67304, 12s. 11d.

The CHAIRMAN: In referring to the reports of the directors are concerned, there is very little in the report, except that we inform you that we have, after a vast deal of correspondence, concluded an arrangement for a lease of our mine from the Grown for 21 years, and we have also seemed a right to a piece of ground to the north of that referred to at the last meeting as having belonged to Capt. Kitto. It became clear that we could make no use of the ground we had obtained under Capt. Kitto's licence without the place of ground to the north, and we have, herefore, secured both. We might have bad a separate lease for the additional portions; but the directors preferred having we think proper. There has been a feeling prevalent amongst the sharinoiders—which, however, I do not participate in—that as soon as we get to the bottom of the old workings we should have plenty of lead. I have told every shareholders—which, however, I do not participate in—that as soon as we get to the bottom of the old workings we should have plenty of lead. I have told every shareholders—which, however, I do not participate in—that as soon as we get to the bottom of the old workings we should have plenty of lead. I have told every shareholders—which, however, I do not participate in—that as soon as we get to the bottom of the old workings we should have plenty of lead. I have told every shareholders—which, however, I do not participate in—that as soon as we get to the bottom of the old workings to leave the house of the leave the house how have every reason to believe that have a leave to the house have a sound of the leave the house have a sound of the leave have a sound of the leave have a sound of the leave have a so

mining operations."

Mr. H. B. NOBLE: When will the inspection take place?——The CHAIRMAN: It will be done shortly.——Mr. H. B. NOBLE: I presume a copy of the inspector's report will be sent to each shareholders?——The CHAIRMAN: Certainly. A copy of the report will be forwarded as soon as possible to every shareholder. We are anxious that the shareholders should have in their possession the opinion of

ome first-class man.

Mr. Spittall: I beg to second the motion "That the accounts and reports be received and adopted, and printed and circulated amongst the shareholders."

Mr. J. Cubbin: I observed there is above 50001. in cash in the bank. I think that money, or a large portion of it, should be invested.—The Chairman:

FOREIGN MINES.

SAN PEDRO DEL MONTE.—W. H. Chynoweth, Aug. 25: My last communication was dated Aug. 4, since which the progress of these mines conducted to the satisfactory, and the prospects have materially improved.—Santa allows to be satisfactory, and the prospects have materially improved.—Santa allows to be satisfactory, and the prospects have materially improved.—Santa allows the satisfactory, and the prospects have materially improved.—Santa allows the conduction of the prospect of the production of the

yes small apparatus for assaying the mineral, for I think the gossans are jet for carbonate of lead and silver. I must assay it myself, to know how to get the ore in dressing.

Ang. 15.—We have taken out lead enough to pay our costs since we have been perking, and if we had a place to dress the ore we would dress it and send it to so.

The new lode is looking well. The shaft sinking on the new lode crossing, the cross-course is yielding 1½ too per fm. We have sunk pits on the new lode it ms. in length from the cross-course, and broken lead in every pit. In one pit took out 2 tons of lead, and we are taking out lumps of beautiful blue lead sibs, in weight from a pit 22 fms. from the cross-course, and have now comsecred sinking a new shaft on the new lode, about 26 fathoms from the cross-course. I think this new lode to be the master lode.

Ang. 25.—1 beg to inform you that the new lode in the level west of new shaft, kent 4 fms., has very much improved; it is now yielding over 3 tons of lead or fm., and a beautiful looking lode. We have broken lumps of lead to-day begin to looking lode. We have broken lumps of lead to-day begin to looking lode. We have broken lumps of lead to-day begin to looking lode. We have broken lumps of lead to-day begin to looking lode. We have broken lumps of lead to-day begin to looking lode. We have broken lumps of lead to-day begin to looking lode. We have broken lumps of lead to-day begin to looking lode. We have broken lumps of lead to-day begin to looking lode. We have broken lumps of lead to-day begin to looking lode. We have broken lumps of lead to-day begin to looking lode. We have broken lumps of lead to-day begin to looking look to look and the lock look lumps of lead to look and the look lumps of lead per stake lode at the new shaft. It is looking well, and yielding about the same quantity of lead per subscere looking well, and yielding about the same quantity of lead per stem and the look lumps of lead per subscena land lasting will be judicious to work the mole of lead per

will make a great, good, and lasting mine.

ALAMILLOS.—Sept. 8: The 4th level, west of San Rafael shaft, is selig driven on a very wide lode, yielding occasional stones of lead. The 4th level cross-cut, south from the same, continues hard for driving. The lode in he 2d level, east of the Magdaliena shaft, has declined to 1 ton per fathom since he report. The lode in the 3d level, east of the same, has continued to improve ately, and is now worth 2 tons per fathom. The 3d level, west of the same, is pening good tribute ground; the lode is wide, and worth 2 tons per fathom, the 3d level, east of the same, has per fathom, the 3d level, east of the same, has per fathom, the 3d level, east of the same, the lode is spotted with lead, but not enough to value, he 4th level, west of the same, is worth ½ ton per fathom; the lode has a very indiv appearance, but the ground is hard. The 3d level, west of San Adriano, awing taken the slide, has entirely cut off the lode. The 3d level, east of Berer's winze, is also in the slide from the back, 4f. down, under which is a good le, worth 1 ton per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: Lopez' winze, below the 1d level, continues off the lode; the ground is moderately easy redriving. Mulero's winze, below the 3d level, has reached the depth of the cross-cut from San Rafael shaft. San Enrique saft, below the 3d level, while will soon be holed; the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom.

LINARES.—Sept. 8: West of Engine-shaft.—South Lode: In the 110, est of No. 143 winze, the lode is large and strong, with a small branch of lead the north wall; worth ½ ton per fathom. The 7s, cast of the same, has fallen'off value during the past week. The lode in the 6s, west of Crosby's engine-shaft, belode worth 2 tons per fathom. The 15c, cast of the same, has fallen'off value during the past week. The lode in the 6s, west of Crosby's engine-shaft, belode in Marine's winze, the lode in the 6s, west of Thorn's affi. Is large, and very regular, but does not improve in value.—Shafts and lozes if rosby's engine-shaf

-Sept. 8: Canada Incosa-West of Taylor's Engine-

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Of the 100.—General Remarks: The tribute department is without any alteraging to the them what to do when you are a director yourself.

Journal of the limit of the adoption of the proposts, &c., was then put to the limit of the adoption of the reports, &c., was then put to the limit of the adoption of the reports, &c., was then put to the limit of the meding proceedings to the meeting proceedings to the process of the meeting proceedings to the meeting proceed that the place proceedings to the proceedings to the meeting proce

CAPULA.—Capt. Paull, Aug. 20: The communication between La

week. More any in all 10 stations. Marmane Minos for the anomalic of any of the filt and the state of the sta

East: The 100, we'd of O'Sheat a shaft, is deriving through hard ground, on a belief worth by the per Inthom. In the 90, west of Henty's, shaft, the ground is have the per though the per per depth of the logic in the stope, and sported with lead. The 70, east of the stope is the stope of the per so rich as we expected to find it, it is now worth 1 ton per fathom.—The Shaft is firthing through part of the men per to do the stope, and spotted with lead. The 70, east of Carro's shaft, is absending the per son that is now worth 3 tons per fathom. The 55, east of same shaft, is dependently through part of the month, and is now the stope, seat and we to the stope, seat and we stope the stope of the logic is now reached, and is worth 3 tons per fathom. The 55, east of same shaft, is emphy of continued in structurally for driving, and it is toped that before the end of the stope, seat and we to the stope, seat of san the stope, seat and we to the stope, seat of san the stope, s

practicable to go desper without a hand-pump; the lode is large, and well defined, highly charged with mundic, and carrying spots of blende and galena. The old level, on this lode, is also being cleared, and as the work advances the lode standing in the bottom will be carefully examined.—Hacienda de San José: The barrels are working alternately on mineral and old slimes. The conducta would leave on Sept. 7, but the number of bars was not known, as much depends on the amount of August ore worked off before the dispatch of the conducta.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE has steadily improved during the past quarter, and important discoveries are expected in the next three months. The 114 came upon a deposit of tin, which lengthens in the 126. The winze sinking below the 114 is looking exceedingly well, and is worth 25t. per fm., and is about 20 fms. in advance of the 126 fm. level end, driving east. No. 1 stope, in the bottom of the 114, is worth 20t.; and No. 2, in the same level, is worth 25t. per fathom. The lode in the addit level, on Tugg lode, is 3 fc. wide, and is now producing good stones of tin; this end is within 4 fathoms of William's shaft. Hocken's shaft is sunk 2 fms. below the 126; the lode is 6 ft. wide, producing some good work for tin. The junction of the Carnmeal and Blue Burrow lodes is expected at about 12 or 14 fms. deeper, when important results are anticipated. At GREAT RETALLACK the new shaft is progressing favourably, and will be down 10 fathoms below the adlit in the course of two or three weeks, when, in all probability, a lode to value will be met with. The shares have slightly receded in value, owing to some defaulting shareholders, who were being sued in the Stannaries Court, disposing of their shares to meet the calls due thereon, but the prospects of the mine are unaltered, and shares are likely to reach a high figure as the lode is developed.

At SOUTH WHEAL GRENVILLE, in sinking the engine-shaft, they have a fine lode, 3½ feet wide, and which the agents feel pretty confident will lead to a course of copper ore at no great depth.

CENTRAL SNAILBEACH.—Some very fine specimens of ore from this mine have recently been received at the company's office. They are broken from the sump below the 72, and, on inspection, leave very little doubt as to the result. The engine-shaft will shortly be down to the 92, when a cross-cut will cut the lode 10 fms. below the bottom of the sump, with every prospect of a good bunch of ore.

the load of which method of the mining property LEVANT UNITED.—I am glad to find that this mining property Levant United.—I have for the last twenty.

LEVANT UNITED.—I am glad to find that this mining property has been obtained, and is now before the public. I have for the last twenty-seven years paid great attention to the St. Just district, and have, through my friends, made repeated applications for permission to work the sett now under notice. The property has long been regarded by all practical miners and mining agents as the best piece of mineral property in this district. High prices were at one time offered for the sett, but circumstances prevailed to prevent anything being done. These are happily removed, and this promising undertaking will now be spiritedly prosecuted with, I believe, the most prosperous results.

WEST WHEAL KITTY.—This mine is opening out remarkably well at, and above the adit level, the lode being worth 30t, per fathom in a rise above the adit, and increasing in value in going up. A cross-cut has been driven to within 2 fms. of the lode in a level above the adit, and here the character of the stratum is so favourable, and the indications altogether are so good, that no doubt is entertained by the agents and miners of the district but that a more valuable lode will be intersected in a few days than that now being worked on This discovery bears the same character as those which were formerly made in themines surrounding West Wheal Kitty, which at one time made the St. Agnes district so famous as a tin-producing country. One of the best known being the Royal Polberro Consols, under the management of Mess. John Taylor and Son, Another is Wheal Kitty, adjoining West Wheal Kitty whe have been realised from rich deposits of tin near the surface, similar to the one now being laid open in this mine.

PENHALE AND LOMAX.—Operations continue to progress. Lifts

n this mine.

PENHALE AND LOMAX.—Operations continue to progress. Lifts have been dropped to the 65 fm. level, and it is expected that the mine will be in fork to that level by Tuesday. The works at surface are rapidly approaching completing.

in fork to that level by Tuesday. The works at surface are rapidly approaching completion.

NORTH LEVANT.—The prospects of this mine, so well situate in the St. Just district, are exceedingly encouraging. The report of the meeting on Sept. 22 must be very satisfactory to the shareholders, as it assures them that "no further calls will be required for the working of the mine," which in all parts is opening out well, and bids fair to repay the shareholders for their long patience. There can be little doubt the shares will command a good price shortly, the number being only 2000; but would it not be well for the managers to consider the propriety of dividing them into 4000 or 6000? An advance of a few pounds in the price of tin would place this in the Dividend List at once.

WHEAL FRIENDSHIP AND EMMA.—It must be gratifying to the shareholders that at the sale at Truro last week, the ores of these mines sold at an average of 61, per ton, and in the former very little short of it. Considering the low price of copper, and the depreciation in the standard, this is a good price, some of the ore fetching 121, per ton—a price almost equal to the ores sold from the mines in Australia. I hope we may see the price of copper better, and then we may hope to see such mines returning a fair remuneration to the shareholders.

WEST CARADON —This mine after giving over 1001 per share in

then we may hope to see such mines returning a fair remuneration to the share-holders.

WEST CARADON.—This mine, after giving over 100%, per share in dividends (100.000%). Is again likely to take at no distant period a high position. The sale of copper ore (150 tons) on Thursday was an excellent one—82%, with carriage. They have just commenced to drive on two distinct lodes from the cross-course, and already they are producing some very rich stones of copper ore. Some important discoveries are shortly expected, which may again send shares to as high a price as ever they were—90% to 100% each, now only at 11% to 12% each. EAST WHEAL LOYELL.—As was pointed out by the manager, the south lode, in sinking the shaft below the 40 fm. level, is worth from 50% to 60%, per fathom, and a cross-out is driving in the 60 to cut this same lode immediately under where it is so rich. The lode in the 60 cross-cut is likely to be intersected in about three weeks, and should it be cut as good as the level above there will be an enormous quantity of tin ground quickly opened out, at a great south 100% of the control of the shareholders.

SOUTH TREVENNA.—The agent's report (which appears among our

profit to the shareholders.

SOUTH TREVENNA.—The agent's report (which appears among our mining correspondence) contains further particulars of the fine discovery announced last week. The produce of the ore then broken was 14¾ per cent. for copper, and it is stated that what has since been broken from the lode is supposed to be double as rich, being fine grey and peacock copper ore. It is creating a great stir in the district, and considerable interest is felt in the future of the mine.

ing a great stir in the district, and considerable interests a set of the mine.

WHEAL REETH.—The prospects of this mine are very encouraging, and it only wants a further small advance in the price of tin, or a trivial discovery, to place it in a good position. The mine is divided into 240 shares, and formerly commanded a very high price. The machinery is in good order, and worth from 2000t. to 3000t. To show the estimation in which Wheal Reeth is held, I may mention that Sir W. Williams, who is a large holder, has taken some shares which have been relinquished by some timid holders, he having great faith in the ultimate success of the mine.

THE WHITEWELL LEAD MINES.—The operators at the lead mines at Whitewell continue to meet with encouraging success. A few days since, in

THE WHITEWELL LEAD MINES.—The operators at the lead mines at Whitewell continue to meet with encouraging success. A few days since, in sinking a new shaft, they found a large lode with a vein 1 ft, thick. There is lead 60 ft. deep, and the company are selling 50 tons per month.

PRINCE OF WALES.—In the 45 east the lode has been taken down, and valued at fully 30!, per fm.—indeed, some of the ore in the end will produce 20!, per ton, the average being fully 10!, per ton. As in this level 20 fms. have been driven, producing the same quality of ore, those who have advocated the merits of the mine for months past are now more than ever covinced that upon 'development this property will at least equal their anticipations. The sinking of the engine-shaft is favourably progressing, and the result of the next level is looked forward to with confident interest.

DATENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD,—INVENTORS desirous TATENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD,—INVENTORY RESIDUATE
to SECURE INVENTIONS and DESIGNS by PATENT OR REGISTRAFION, may obtain ADVICE and INFORMATION by applying to Mr. HENRY,
Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng., Consulting Patent, Registration, and Copyright Agent, 68, Flect-street, Loodon, corner of and entrance in Whitefriarstreet. Technical translations effected. Drawings and lithographs prepared.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., has had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, during several years of which he has had the entire management of rules. Advice given gratis. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.
RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, THIRTY SHARES in a SILVERLEAD DIVIDEND MINE, at 28 each, not in the market, company first-rate. TWO HUNDRED SHARES in a GRANITE QUARRY, at 20s. each, likely to nav 30 per cent. in twelve months.

TWO HOMBED SHARES in a GRANTE QUARRY, at 20s. each, inkely to pay 30 per cent. in twelve months.

ONE HUNDRED SHARES, or any less number, in a PATENT STARCH WORKS, on which &5 has been paid, and in full course of operation, paying 10 per cent., with every probability of increasing more than double in a very short period.

50 shares in Chongales, 50 shares in Caldbeck Fells, 100 shares in Fronting, and 60 shares in Cross South Chiverton, for the latter no reasonable offer two

-Temporary Offices, 5, Finsbury-street, Lo R O B E R T L I B B Y A N D S O

MINE SHAREDEALERS, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

The time is fast approaching when Cornish mining will again resume its sition, and we now beg to call the immediate attention of capitalists to buy there are many mines just now in the county, if the shares are bought at o which will soon realise cent. per cent. for their outlay; and being situate the immediate neighbourhood, we shall be glad to give every informatio parties who will favour us with an enquiry.

MINES SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for immediate purchase:—

Cook's Kitchen. South Crofty. New Lovell.

East Lovell. Wheal Trannack.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

M ESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO.,

MR. RICHARD TREDINNICK, MINING ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR.

MR. THOMAS TREDINNICK, SCRIVENER.

OFFICES,-ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON.

The business hitherto conducted at 78, Lombard-street is transferred to the above address. Stocks, Shares in Banks, Railways, Canals, and Insurance Companies dealt in, and Money Advanced upon all sound Securities. Principals alone treated with.

FURZE HILL WOOD MINE SUBSCRIPTION FUND.
At a MEETING of the Committee and Trustees, held at the Bedford Hot

At a MEETING of the Committee and Trustees, held at the Bedford Hotel,
Tavistock, on Friday, the 21st of September, 1866,
THOMAS MORRIS, Eag., in the chair,
The notice convening the meeting was read.
The Secretary produced the accounts showing the total amount of subscriptions received, including interest, to be £432 0s. 9d., and an account of payments made to date, showing a balance of £354 in hand.
RESOLVBO.—That the same be distributed to the widows of the men who were unfortunately drowned, as follows:—
Elizabeth Elford. Six children £194 0 0
Mahala Gorman Four ditto 120 0 0
Mellicent Yeo One child 55 0 0
Mellicent Yeo One ditto 55 0 0

for his courteous conduct in the chair.

DEVON WHEAL FRANCIS MINE,
SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF BOVEY TRACEY.
In 4000 shares, on the "Cost-Book Patholic."

2. Bitton-street, Teignmouth, Jan. 18.—I beg leave to introduce to your notice this Mine, which is most favourably situated as regards its geological and mineralogical position. It immediately adjoins the Yarner Copper Mine (the lodes of which pass into this sett, and where at a depth of 50 fms. upwards of £7000 worth of ore has been raised), and possesses every essential desideratum for being worked inexpensively, profitably, and permanently.

Many of the best authorities on mining have reported upon this mine, particularly Capt. Thomas Richards, of Hingston Down Mine, and Capt. James Seconbe, of East Caradon. I shall have pleasure in forwarding copies of their reports on application.

The greater portion of the shares are already held as permanent investments, but a change of management has left me the command of a limited number of shares, which I can dispose of at 25s. per share. Transfers will be delivered as soon as the applications are made on the form subjoined:—

IENRY BLANCHFORD, Purser.

DEVON WHEAL FRANCIS MINE.

HENRY BLANCHFORD, Purser.

DEVON WHEAL FRANCIS MINE.

SIE,—I hereby agree to purchase of you shares in the Devon Wheal
Francis Mine, at 25s. per share, and pay for the same on receipt of transfer.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Name...
Address.
Date
To Mr. Henry Blanchford, Bitton-street, Teignmouth.

L E V A N T U N I T E D M I N E S ST. JUST, NEAR PENZANCE, CORNWALL.

BANKERS.
In London-Messrs, Robarts, Lubbock, and Co.
In Penzance and St. Just-Messrs. Batten, Carne, and Carne. OFFICES,-139, LEADENHALL STREET, CITY.

The Committee of the Levant United Mining Company having received applications for 5100 shares hereby give notice that NO APPLICATIONS for the REMAINING SHARES will be RECEIVED for the LONDON DISTRICTS after the 24th October.

Dated 27th Sept., 1866.

By order, GEORGE CARNE, Manager.

THE GLYNRHONWY SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED),
Nominal capital £50,000, in £5000 shares of £10 each, 2000 of which have been issued, and £20,000 thereon fully paid-up.
Present issue of shares 1500, being half the remaining capital.
Deposit £1 on application, and £2 on all otment.
Cails not to exceed £2 per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

Cails not to exceed £2 per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

The quarries held by this company are situated on the south side of the Lake of Llanberis, and have been so far developed during the last five years as to leave no doubt of the complete success of the undertaking.

The slate produced is very superior in quality, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. The very limited capital of £20,000 only has been expended on the works, yet the profits last year were upwards of £2000.

The present yield is about 400 tons a month, of the value of £2 ss. 8d. per ton, and the sales for twelve months to March 31, 1863, amounted to £9688, as compared with £3008 in the year to March 31, 1863.

The Carnaryon and Llanberis Railway (now in the course of formation) runs through the slate-yard of the company, and will effect a great saving of expense—about £700 a year on the present make—and will otherwise add to the great advantages which these quarries possess.

Part of the quarries are free from royalty, and the remaining portions are subject to the very low royalty of 2s. a ton, equal to about 1-23d of the selling price. The time has now arrived when a judicious expenditure of £15,000, in erecting slab machinery and further extending the works, will unquestionably return very ample profits, the increased make of slates being estimated on reliable authority at from 1000 to 1200 tons a month, which, at the very moderate profit of £35,000, with progressive further increase.

The directors have determined upon a present issue of 1500 shares only, and the allotment will take place on the 8th of November, previously to which applications for shares must be made.

Prospectuses, with full details, and forms of application for shares may be had of the acting secretary, at the office of the company, ??, Bucklersbury, London; at the quay office of the company, Carnarvon; or from W. W. CRAGE, Esq., manager and director at the quarries, who will afford any further information that may be required.

CREASE'S NEW AN

CREASE'S NEW AND IMPROVED PATENT BORING MACHINE.—In consequence of the various and IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS that an experience of several years has enabled the inventor to introduce into these machines, he can with the most perfect confidence reto introduce into these machines, he can with the most perfect confidence re-commend them for their increased DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY, and SPEED to be attained by their adoption in DRIVING LEVELS or DRIFTS. The inventor has made arrangements to supply them in any quantity, with warrantry. Orders executed according to their date of priority. Address, EDWARD S. CREASE, Taylstock, Devon.

MINING OFFICES, MANCHESTER.

THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKEPS, Reliable information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares.

Offices of the Elien United Copper and Zine Mining Company (Limited), and Hazael Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited). THOMAS MOLYNEUX, secretary, 28, Princess-street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON,

M. H. W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING,
INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER.
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET MANCHESTER; and
31, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.
INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINING
EXCHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to ascertain prices. A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

PAILWAYS AND MINES.—Capitalists who seek safe and process and process. A alonthy investment through the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the bone fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the Money Market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range of profit than anyother public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from 210 to 215 per cent, per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to Railways and Mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment.

Massens TREDINNICK AND CO.

ST. MICHAEL'S POUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON.

R. W. H. JAMES, C.E., THE RAILWAY PIONEER,—
The earnest appeal of this gentleman not having been responded to, except to the extent of los. In postage-stamps from the agents of Botallack Mine,
Mr. James desires to explain that his present unfortunate position does not arise
from extravagance on his own part or that of his antily, but solely from the
failure of parties upon whom he has depended for his entire income. Mr. James
has been an invalid for more than twenty years, and will be glad if some of the
speculative readers of the Mining Journal (in which so much has been written
concerning him that his claims and the character of his inventions must be
thoroughly well known, will call upon him by appointment at his residence,
and inspect his numerous drawings and models; he has no doubt that they will
not have reason to regret the interview.

Amongs: the inventions to be disposed of, wholly or in part, are—
1.—A SHARE, by way of royalty, in a NEW HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-GENERATOR, every part of which is equal in strength to that of an Armstrong gun.
2.—A NEW COMPRESSED AIR AND STEAM ENGINE, possessing extraordinary advantages over the present high-pressure steam-engine. A highlyfinished engine upon this principle, of from 20 to 20 horse power to be seen in
operation. A cheap substitute for harbours of refuge.
3.—A NEW SYSTEM OF TRANSIT FOR PASSENGERS AND GOODS, possessing several important advantages over the present railway eystem, especially
for the rapid conveyance of passengers from one locality to another.
All the before-mentioned inventions are secured by Letters Patent.
Inventions consisting of improvements upon former Letters Patent.

1.—A METHOD OF ASCERTAINING THE PRECISE LOCALITY OF ANY MR. W. H. JAMES, C.E., THE RAILWAY PIONEER.—
The earnest appeal of this gentleman not having been responded to, ex

Inventions consisting of improvements upon former Letters Patent.

—A METHOD OF ASCERTAINING THE PRECISE LOCALITY OF ANY FIRE IN OR ABOUND THE METROPOLIS, and of communicating intelligence thereof in the course of a few minutes at the several fire-stations, generally a considerable time before it passes through the roof and becomes externally visible.

lable.

2.—A CHEAP MODE OF TRANSMITTING LETTERS AND DESPATCHES.

30 miles an hour and upwards, from one locality to another.

With namerous other inventions of a very important character,

Mr. James's address is 844, Old Kent-road, London, S.E.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannarie Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the North Hallenbeagle TIN and copper mining company (Limited).—To be sold, by Auction, at the above mine, situate in the parish of St. Agnes, Cornwall, by the direction of the Registrar of the Court, on Monday, the 8th day of October next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, either together or in lots, the MINE SETTS or GRANTS of the said company.

And also a 45 in, cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 8t. stroke, equal beam, with first plece of main rod, and BOILER about 18 tons, complete; and a quantity of other materials and effects in general use in mines, particulars of which application to the balliff in charge thereof.

HOGGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, September 20, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the Matter of the Companies act, 1862, and of the Wheal Steiner and of the Companies act.

In the Matter of the Companies act.

In the Matter of the Companies act.

In the Matter of the said Courle by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 16th day of October next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Wheal Steiner act.

Mine and Carnett of Stinney, within the said Stannaries, the Mine Sett of Glant of the said company, and the undermentioned Mining Machiner of Glant of the said company, and the undermentioned Mining Machiner of Glant of the said company, and the undermentioned Mining Machiner and Materials. Wiz. —

One 60 in. cylinder Pumping Engline, with Two Boillers, 11½ tons each.

One 60 in. cylinder Pumping and Winding Engline, with stamps axie and if heads of stamps, Boiller about 8 tons.

Balance and other bobs, shears and shieves, horse whims, pulleys and stands, 1 poppet head, about 40 fms. 1½ and 1½ fron flat-rods, with puleys; 12 in., 11 in., 9 in., and 6 in. main rods, 7 fms., with 9 in. connection piece; 2 knockers and lines, several fathoms wood air pipes, bucket rods, 2 pairs of yokes, several whins, horse whins, whim thain, winse kibbles, brass bell with stand, scales and beams with stands, smiths' cranes, buckets, lifting jacks, wood shed, frames, buddles, wood floors, launders, a quantity of new and old timber and iron, 1 pair caps, rod and flange bolts, staples and glands.

At Engline-shaft, on Wheal Sithney Lode:—11 lin. pole case, stuffing box and gland, 1 10 in. pole, 4 pieces 12 in. pitch pine rods, 4 pieces 9 in. wood rods, strapping plates, staples and glands, 1 pair large caps, bolts, collar launders, large eistern, &c.

There are also for sale the account-house furniture, and a variety of other effects in general nse in mines.

The materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to Mr. Ro. Oliver, In charge thereof.

Hodge, Hockin, And Marrack, Solicitors, Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, September 26, 1866.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries Stannaries of Cornwall.

PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLS MINE. DOWN v. COLLOM.

A PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of Calstock, within the said Stannaries, on Friday, the 5th day of October next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING a WATER WHEEL and various other MATERIALS in general use in mines. For further particulars apply to the person in possession.

J. G. CHILCOTT, Truro (Agent for E. Chilcott, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Tavistock).

EAST WHEAL GRYLLS, MARAZION, CORNWALL.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 3d October, 1866, at One o'clock P.M., at the London Tavern. Bishopsgate-street, London, all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS belonging to the EAST WHEAL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY, in One Lot, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale. For further particulars, and a sight of the inventory, apply to Capt. Rogens, on the mine; to Mr. William Watson, 27, Atheneum-street, Plymouth; or to the auctioneer, 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

WHEAL GRYLLS, NEAR MARAZION, CORNWALL.

WHEAL GHYLLS, NEAR MARAZION, CORNWALL.

M. R. CHARLES THOMAS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 3d October, 1866, at One o'clock P.M., at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS belonging to the WHEAL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY, in One Lot, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale.

For further particulars, and a sight of the inventory, apply to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, S. Austinfriars, London; Capt. ROGERS, on the mine; to Mr. WILLIAM WATSON, 27. Athensum-street, Plymouth; or to the auctioneer, 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS, MARAZION, CORNWALL.

R. CHARLES THOMAS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC ACCTION, on Wednesday, the 3d October, 1866, at One o'clock P.M., at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS belonging to the GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY, in One Lot, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale. For further particulars, and a sight of the inventory, apply to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, S. Austinfriars, London; Capt. ROGERS, on the mine; to Mr. WILLIAM WATSON, 27, Athenaum-street, Plymouth; or to the anctioneer, 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

EAST WHEAL VOR MINES, HELSTON, CORNWALL,

EAST WHEAL VOR MINES, HELSTON, CORNWALL.

M. R. CHARLES THOMAS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 3d October, 1866, at One o'clock P.M., at the London Tayern, Bishopsgate-street, London, all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS belonging to the EAST WHEAL VOR MINING COMPANY, in One Lot, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale. For further particulars, and a sight of the inventory, apply to Mr. J. H. Murchison, S. Austinfriars, London; Capt. Pollard, on the mines; to Mr. William Wateon. 27, Atheneum-street, Plymouth; or to the auctioneer, 3, Great St., Helen's, London, E.C.

GODOLPHIN HILL MINE, BREAGE, CORNWALL.

M. R. CHARLES THOMAS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 3d October, 1866, at One o'clock P.M., at the London Tavern, Bishopsyate-street, London, all the MACHINERY and MATERIALS belonging to the GODOLPHIN HILL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, 3, Great St. Helen's, London; Mr. H. W. PETTIS, 16, Gresham-street, the liquidator of the above company; Capt. Joun Popts, Jun., on the mine; or to Messirs. Jos. Vivian and Sox, the managers. Reskadinnick, Camborne, Cornwall.

RE WEST WHEAL MARTHA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). RE WEST WHEAL MARTHA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

MESSRS. RENDELL AND SON are instructed by the liquidators to OFFER FOR SALE, on Thesday, 9th October next, at Twelve o'clock, on the mine, in One Lot, the LEASE, MINE, and PLANT belonging to the above company, situated in the parish of Stokeelimsland, near Callington, Cornwall, consisting of three good shafts, a large amount of pitwork, one 50 ft. WATER-WHEEL and two smaller, a large quantity of flat-rods, crusher, capstan and rope, and all plant and machinery belonging to the mine. Particulars may be had on application to the Auctioneers, Callington; to Mr. John WRIGHT, manager, on the mine; or from the liquidators, Messre. Bell and WRIGHT, 12, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

CWM RHAYADR MINE LEASE AND PLANT TO BE DISPOSED OF.—Immediace possession can be given. There are several lead ore veins traversing the estate.—Further particulars can be obtained, and to treat, to "H. D.," Post-office, Ruabon, North Wales.

CLOWANCE WOOD MINE, CROWAN, CORNWALL

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the CLOWANCE WOOD MINE, situate in the parish of Crowan, Cornwall, with the 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE and MATERIALS, all in complete working order. To view the same, and for further particulars, apply to Capt. Chegwin, Praze, Camborne, Cornwall.

Offers for purchase will be received by Messrs. Cardozo and Borman, No. 15, New Broad-street, London, up to Monday, the 15th day of October next.

EAD AND BLENDE SETT, CORNWALL.—The undersigned Is authorised to OFFER a VALUABLE LEAD AND BLENDE SETT to approved company, who would explore the lodes and work vigorously. One the lodes has been worked to the 55 fm. level, and has yielded large quantities good quality blende and some lead. The sett is extensive, and would be cell to an elicible company on liberal terms. of good quality blende and some lead. The sett is extensive, eased to an eligible company on liberal terms.

Apply to Mr. Jacob Olver, St. Mewda, St. Austell, Cornwall.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, BY TENDER, the EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE COLLIERIES, called the CLIFTON, KERSLEY, and DENTON COLLIERIES, now in working by the owners, viz.—
The CLIFTON and KERSLEY COLLIERY, situate in the immediate vicinity of Manchester, and extending under from 800 to 900 statute acres of land, comprising the mines now in working, which are some of the most valuable mines in the Lancashire coal fields, and for the produce of which there is a never-failing demand.

failing demand.

Also, jointly with or separately from the above, the DENTON COLLIERY, situate between the towns of Ashton under-Lyne and Stockport, in the centre of a large manufacturing district; this colliery is working the thick upper seams of the Lancashire coal fields, and comprises those now being worked. The whole of the VALUABLE STEAM ENGINES and other PLANT used in the working of the mines at these collieries to be purchased by the intending

the working of the minus.

The terms of letting can be seen upon an appointment being made for that purpose, at the offices of Messrs. Helles, Parker, and Birch, Chester, to whom tenders, stating the amount of dead rent, royalty, and purchase money for plant, are to be sent on or before the 31st of October, 1866. The proprietors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender. For permission to view apply to JOHN FLETCHER, Eq., Clifton-house, near Manchester; and to Messrs. Helps, Parker, and Birch, solicitors, Chester.

WEST BEAM MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ASHBURTON.—The Liquidators of the above Company hereby give
notice that they are PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for the PURCH
of the LEASES, PLANT, and MACHINERY of the above Mine, situate in the
parish of Ashburton, Devon.

parish of Ashburton, Devon.

Tenders, addressed to the Liquidators at the registered office of the company,
Tenders, addressed to the Liquidators at the registered office of the company,
at Ashburton, will be received up to the 18th day of October next.

Further particulars may be obtained at the above-named office.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

CARBERRY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Liquidators of the Carberry Mining Company (Limited) are PREPARED to ENTER into NEGOTIATIONS for the DISPOSAL of the company's mines, consisting of the Gurtavality Copper Mine sett, situated on the shores of Banty Bay, County of Cork. These mines are the nearest in point of Position to the celebrated Berehaven Mines, and offer the strongest inducementa for the judicious investment of capital.

Full particulars may be obtained by addressing the Liquidate in the position of the control of the position of the position of the control of the position to the control of the position of the position

Full particulars may be obtained by addressing the Liquidators of the Carberry Mining Company (Limited), 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin,

TO COAL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY, in the very best park 8.—TO BE DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY, in the very best park 6 the coal field South Wales (the property of Morgan Thomas, Esq.), EIGHTY ACRES of ARABLE and PASTGRE LAND, with the farm-house, stabiling, and other buildings suitable for farming purposes. The Taff Vale Raway runs through the centre of the property, which is most advantageous few any runs through line in the control of the property, which is most advantageous few and it is within 16 miles of the town of Cardiff, one of the best markets in the world for only. The price of this most valuable property is only \$2.500. The farm is let at 445 a year, and \$1000 can be left on mortgage by the present owner. For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. Burffield, Roath, Cardiff.

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The clay is first-class.—Apply to Mr. W. D. Kinu, solicitor, Camellord.

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Their adoption not only adds to the steam-producing power of the flues, but renders the practice of hooping with angle or tee iron rings quite unnecessary. The tubes have now been in use upwards of 14 years, and above 22,000 are in work in various parts of the country, with the best results.

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The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MARS CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.
The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the CONT and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.
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OTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such infringement is MADE.

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THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.—
No. XII., OCTOBER, 1866, price 58.
1.—OUR COAL SUPPLIES AND OUR PROSPERITY, with a COAL MAP of the WORLD.
2.—THE PUBLIC HEALTH. Reports on the Sanitary Condition of Hull, Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester; and on the Sanitary Act, 1865.
3.—A NEW ERA IN ILLUMINATION: Wilde's Magneto-Electric Machine. By W. Crookes, F.R.S., with two plates.
4.—ADAMS' RECENT ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY. By Richard A. Procketor, B.A., F.R.A.S.
THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, 1866.
CHRONICLES OF SCIENCE.
THE SCIENCE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

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INDEX TO VOLUME III.

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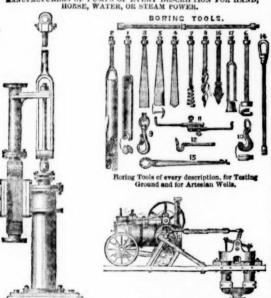
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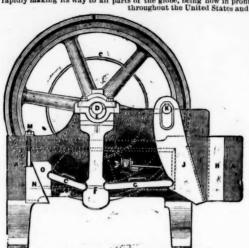
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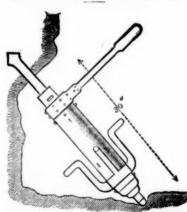
It will not exploide from a spark or fire, but from concussion alone, and is consequently much less dangerous than ganpowder or gun-cotton.

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THE FLINT COUNTY CHRONICLE: A Mining, Agricultural and General Advertiser for Mold, Flint, Rhyl, Holywell, Northop, Buck ley, Hawarden, Saltney, and neighbourhood. The great success which has attended the publication of the "County Chronicle" justifies the proprietors in drawing the attention of advertisers to the special advantages it offers as an advertising medium. For the announcements of auctioneers, public companies, and tradesmen, it is the best in the county, having attained a circulation throughout Flintshire treble that of all the other so-called local papers combined. As a newspaper it contains full and impartial reports of all local events, and devotes particular attention to the mining and oll trade interests of the district—special articles appearing from week to week. All communications should be addressed "To the Editor," Bromfield Villa, Maesydderwen, Mold.

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Dittion		DEM D MI	A III O	1
Shares. Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr. Business	s. Total divs. Per share. Last paid.	1
1500 Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0.		8 7 8 0 10 0 Aug. 1866	1
200 Botallack, t, c, St. Just	91 5 0.		488 15 0 5 0 0 May, 1866	1
20000 British Slate Company			9 per cent Sept. 1866	1
1000 Bronfloyd, I, Cardigan*			8 7 0 0 6 0 Aug. 1866	1
6400 Cashwell, I, Cumberland	2 10 0.		0 1 6., 0 1 6 Aug. 1866	1
916 Cargoll, s-l, Newlyn	15 5 7		13 15 0 1 0 0 Feb. 1866	
867 Cwm Erfin, I, Cardiganshire*			20 18 0 1 0 0 July, 1866	
128 Cwmystwith, I, Cardiganshire			., 352 10 0 5 0 0 April, 1866	1
280 Derwent Mines, 8-1, Durham			162 0 0 2 10 0 Mar. 1866	1
1024 Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistockt	1 0 0		1036 0 0 6 0 0 Sept. 1866	1
358 Dolcoath, c, t, Camborne			814 10 0 1 0 0 Aug. 1866	1
6144 East Caradon, c, St. Cleert	2 14 6		. 14 5 6 0 2 6 July, 1866	1
300 East Darren, I, Cardiganshire	32 0 0		113 10 0 2 0 0 May, 1866	1
128 East Pool, t, c, Pool, Illogan	24 5 0		384 10 0 5 0 0 Sept. 1866	1
5000 East Rosewarne, c, t, Gwinear	2 15 0		0 10 6 0 1 6 Jan. 1866	1
1906 East Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron	3 9 0	1112 9% 10%		12
2800 Foxdale, l, Isle of Man*	25 0 0.		68 10 0 0 10 0 June, 1866	6
5000 Frank Mills, I, Christow	3 18 6		3 5 6 0 5 0 Feb. 1866	1
15000 Great Laxey, I, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	20 1716 1816		1.
5908 Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helstont	40 0 0	26 221/2 231/2		1
1024 Herodsfoot, l, near Liskeardt	8 10 0		37 10 0 1 10 0 June, 1866	ı
6000 Hingston Down, c †	5 10 6		0 10 0 0 5 0 April, 1866	
400 Lisburne, l, Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0		470 0 0 3 0 0 May, 1866	1
9000 Marke Valley, c, Caradon	4 10 6	458 41/2 43/4	3 7 0 0 2 0July, 1866	1
3000 Minera Boundary, I, Wrexham	1 0 0		0 13 0 0 3 0 Mar. 1866	1
1800 Minera Mining Co. I, Wrexham	25 0 0		202 8 0 4 5 0 Aug. 1866	1
40000 Mwyndy Iron Ore*	3 50		0 6 6 0 2 6 Mar. 1866	
600 Pant-y-Glien, sl. *	20 0 0		10 per cent May, 1866	
200 Parys Mines, c. Angleseys	50 0 0		157 0 0 5 0 0 Jan. 1866	1
1120 Providence, t, Uny Lelant	10 6 7	27 25 27	81 7 6 0 10 0 Aug. 1866	1
512 South Caradon, c, St. Cleer	1 5 0		534 10 0 5 0 0 Sept. 1866	1
6000 South Darren, l *	3 6 6		0 5 6 0 2 6 June, 1866	1
6000 Tincroft, c, t, Pool, Illogant	9 0 0	12 111/2 12	18 1 0 1 0 0 Jan. 1866	
3000 W. Chiverton, I, Perranzabuloet		65 60 62	13 7 6 2 0 0 Aug. 1866	1
400 West Wheal Seton, c, Cambornet.	47 10 0	140 130 140	459 4 0 3 0 0 Aug. 1866	
512 Wheal Basset, c, Illogan	5 2 6	85 80 85	621 0 0 1 0 0 Aug. 1866	
1024 Wheal Friendship, c, Devon	20 0 0		300 0 0 1 0 0 Mar. 1866	1
4295 Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	5 4 6		2 19 0 0 1 6 May, 1866	3
2000 Wheal Rose, c, Scorner		15 10 13	1 0 0 0 10 0 Feb. 1866	
396 Wheal Seton, t, c, Camborne	58 10 0	165 160 170	226 15 0 5 0 0 April, 1866	1
1040 Wheal Trelawny, s-l, Liskeardt	5 17 0		54 0 6 0 5 0 June, 1866	1
7000 Wicklow, c. Wicklows	2 10 0	24 231/4	15 11 0 0 11 0Mar. 1866	١.
				1

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1055	Craddock Moor, r, St. Cleer										0June, 1865
1200	Bryn Gwyn, I, Mold*	9 0 0	-			 3	3	6	0	13	6Aug. 1865
	Clifford Amalgamated, c, Gwen	31 0 0	14	1	1016 11						0June, 1865
	East Carn Brea, c, Redruth	3 15 0	3	2	3/2 25/8	 0	5	0	0	5	0June, 1865
	Mining Co. of Ireland, c, l, cl	7 0 0	-		213/4	 19 1	18	11.	0	16	1July, 1865
	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. &	1 6 6	******			 0 1	81	0	0	2	0Oct. 1865
	West Basset, c, Illogant	1 10 0	*******								0July, 1865
	Wheal Exmouth, I, Christow		_								6Oct. 1865
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, l, Menheniott	8 0 0	10		8 9	 59	17	6	0	10	0Mar. 1865

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

		*** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
15000 Cape Copper Mining*† 7	0 0934		0April,1866
1500 East Indian Coal, Calcutta 10			****************
25000 Fortuna, l, Spain*† 2	0 0 2 6 2		0Feb. 1866
10000 Gonnessa. l.* [5000 £5 pd., 5000 £2 pd.]-			per annum.
15000 Linares, t. Spain*† 3	0 0	11 6 4 0 2	0Jan. 1865
9275 New Wildberg, t 2	0 0	0 12 0 0 2	0Aug. 1865
	0 0 314 314	3% 10 per cent.	Yearly.
10000 Pontgibaud, s-l, Francet 20	0 0	2 19 8 0 16	8. Dec. 1865
	0 0 76 58	74 0 15 6 0 1	0July, 1866
20000 Scottish Australian Mining Co.t. 1	0 0	0 100	9 May, 1866
	0 0 50 47		
50000 Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 1		0 9 0 0 1	
40000 West Canada Mining Company 1	0 0	0 19 6 0 2	

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quænangen United, c*	4	10	0	-			 4	5	0	0	15	0Nov.	1853
	Australian, c, South Australiat	7	7	6	-			 0	2	0	0	1	0June,	1865
	Burra Burra, c. South Australia.	5	(0 0	-			 325	0	0	55	0	0 Dec.	1864
12000	Cobre Copper Company, c, Cubat.	40	. 0	0	5	 3	4	 101	0	0	1	0	0Jan.	1865
	Copiapo Mining Company, Chilit			0	-			 6	18	0	0	10	0Nov.	1862
	Don Pedro No. del Rey, Brazil*+				-			 0	0	9	0	0	9Dec.	1863
	English and Australian, c	- 2	10	0 0	-			 1	12	0	2	0	0Aug.	1864
	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotiat	-20					21						0 June,	
	Kapanda Mining Co., Australia	1		0	-		-	 0					0June,	
	Lusitanian (Portugal) +	2			-			 1	7	0	0	3	0June,	1865
	Mariquita and New Granadat	1		0	-								6July,	
	United Mexican, s, Mexico	28		0	234								0Sept.	
					-								0. Nov.	
45000	Yudanamutana, c, S. A.*†	3	0	0	7/8	 78	11/8	 0	5	0	0	5	0Aug.	1863

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Share	es. Mines.		Paid		Last	Pr.	Bus.	done	. Last	Call.	١
3500	0 Alamillos, 7, Spain*†		2 0	0 .	. 1	34	11/4	134	Fully	pd.	1
10000	0 Anglo-Brazilian. g*†		0 9	0 .					May,		1
4000	O Brittany Silver-Lead Mines, France* [15750 18s. pd	.1	_								ı
2500	0 Capula, s. Mexico**		1 8	0 .					Feb.	1864	11
3000	0 Chontales, g, s, Nicaragua*†		2 10				-		July.		
1000	0 Copiapo Smelting, Chili*	. 1	0 0						April.		1
30	O Copper Miners' Co. of South Australia • [150 £100 p	d.,	150 €	70 r	d.1				Nov.		L
5000	0 East del Rey, g. Brazil*†	. , .	2 15	0 .					June,		Ľ
1500	O El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company.		4 10						Jan.		,
8000	e English and Canadian Mining Company		5 0						Fully		1
40000	Fortune, c, West Australia*			0 .					Fully		1
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, g, New Granada*		1 10				1/2		Aug.		ı
80000	Great Northern, c, South Australia*†		1 11			1/2	72		Sept.		ı
10000	Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand*		5 0						Fully		1
19000	Nerbudda Coal and Iron* [6000 £5 pd., 3000 £3 pd.]		., -						.Aug.		ı
50000	Nova Scotla Land and Gold*	,	1 15	0 **					Sept.		1
15000	Otea, c, New Zealand* [5000 fully paid]	•	1 10						.April.		1
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico*	•	1 0								1
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral*	10							.June,		1
20000	Pestarena, g*†	. 10	0 0						.Stock.		1
99004	Quebrada, :, Venezuela*†		1 10				1 1		July, 1		ı
10176	Rhenish Consolidated, l [6000 £5 pd., 4178 £2 10s. pd.	, 1	0 0	0 .					Pully		1
60000	Power Grands a Provide	1							May,		l
15000	Rossa Grande, g, Brazil* San Pedro del Monte, s, Mexico*		0 7						April,		1
10000	San People 7 Spots		3 0						Jan.		1
20000	San Roque, I, Spain		5 0						Fully		
6000	Val Antigoria, g*†		0 15						July,		1
6000	Val Sassam, s, c, l*†		5 10						.April,		
60000	Valgodemard Mining Company*	2	0 0						. Fully		1
45000	Vallanzasca, g, Italy*†		0 15				1/4 1		"July,	1866	1
90000	Victor Emanuel, c, Italy*		1 0	0	-				. Fully	pd.	
20000	Washoe, g, [10000 £5 pd., 10000 £4 pd.]		-								
20000	Worthing, c, South Australia +			0		1/8			.Fully	pd.	2
7500	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia		1 0	0	-				Fully	pd.	1

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

		,	-	17.00		** **		4 170			
Shares	Banks.	1	Paid		La	st P	r.	Bus.	done	٠.	
40000	Alliance*†	25	0	0 .		21		20	2016		
40000	Australian Mort. Land and Financet	5	0	0 .		41/6		534	51/4		
30000	Australasia†	40	0	n.		68			7.8		
10000	Bank of Egypt +	25	0	0 ,		30		28	30		
10000	Bank of New Zealandt	10	0					16	18		
				0 .		7					
25000	Bank of Queensland*†	25	0	0 .		March					
20000	Bank of Victoria. Australiat	95	0	0 .		41		39	41		
50000	Brazilian and Portuguese*†	10	0) .		9					
		32	10) .		608					
50000	Canadlan Loan and Investment**	- (3)	10) .		11/6					
ALC: UNK	Chart Bank India Anat & Chinas	20	0) .				16	18		
200000	Char, Merc. India, Lond. & China+	95	0					25	37		
\$34343434343	City	10	0) .		17			17		
			0			40					
40000	Company of African Morchants #4	3	0) .		3		-	-		
		4	0			5		434	51%		
		8	0			5		45/8	47/4		
		20	0) .		10		~/0	-/0		
			0 (31/4	00	21/2	21%		
			0			19			18		
		20	0) .		14			13		
			0			41/4			41/4		
		20	0			25		23			
			-0			334		31/6			
			0.0) .		-74		21%	21%		
			0			-		-/15	-/3		
			0			9914		2214	231/6		
			0			64		62	64		
4CHINE	Longon Financial Association **	O.E.	60.1			1116			1		
			0								
			0	5		_					
						1716		17	18		
			0					91			
24 34 36 36 9	Mercantile and Exchange**	9.9	10						0.00		
A 7 1 1145	Metropolitan and Provincial*+	00	0					9	11		
2013636363	Mineral Rights Association*	1	0						158.		
20000	National of Australiat		6			40	**	5			
200000	National of Livernool**	20	.0		-	14		11			
407000	Nationalt	90	0.1			70	**				
40.4 (01)(1)	New South Walest	90	0.4		- 1	15	••			**	
4600000	Union of Australia**	95	0.4	١.	4	10	::				
80000	Union of Londont	15	0	1		18	::			::	
		-0	3 .				••	-44	***		

PROGRESSIVE	MINES.

υ,	K.	AILWAY AND COMME	KUIA	L GAZETTE.	[SEPT. 29, 1	
	_	PROGRESSIVE MINES.		Shares. Mines. 5000 Pendeen Consols, c, St. Just	Paid. Last Pr. Bus. dor	e. Last Ca
	Share 3000 3200	es. Mines. Paid. Last Pr. Bus. do Bedford Unit., c, Tavistk. 2 6 8 — Bedol Aur, l, Holywell 1 2 0 —	July, 1866	5000 Penhalls, t. St. Agnes	2 10 0	Aug. 18 July, 18 May, 18
	500	Billins, l, Flint 30 0 0	Fully pd.	512 Penhallow Moor, s-t 6000 Penralt, s-t, Merioneth*	9 10 0	. Sept. 18
aid. 1866	6000 1248	Bolingey Hill Consols, c 0 5 0 — Boscaswell, t, c, St. Just 7 1 0 —	July, 1865 Sept. 1866	1772 Polberro, t, St. Agnes	15 0 0 —	May, 1
1866 1866 1866	1600 200	Blandyffryn, s.t* 2 0 0 Bolingsy Hill Consols, c 0 5 0 Boscaswell, t, c, gt., Just 7 1 0 Boscaswell, t, c, gt., Just 7 1 0 Bottle Hill, t, Flympton 1 1 14 6 Brixham Hematite Iron* 6 7 6 Brynford Hall, t, Flint 28 0 0 Bryn Gwiog, t, Flint 9 0 0 Caldbeck Fells, t, Cumber 1 2 6 Camborne Consols, c 18 10 0 Camborne Vn. & Wh. Fran 11 8 10 30s 1 1 1/4 Cape Cornwall, c, St. Just 2 5 0	June, 1866	10000 Prince Arthur Consols, l* 12800 Prince of Wales, t, Calstock	2 0 0 0 10 0 28s 22s 04s	Fully
1866 1866	5000 30000	Bryn Gwlog, <i>l</i> , Flint 9 0 0	June, 1864 July, 1866 Feb. 1864	12000 Prosper Un., t, c, St. Hilary 12000 Redmoor, c, t, Callington	1 9 6 :	July, 18
1866 1866	1000 4600	Camborne Consols, c 18 10 0	Feb. 1864 July, 1866 Jan. 1866			Feb. 18
866 866 866	9000	Caradon & Phonix Cons . 0 12 0	April. 1865	3973 Rosewarne Consols, c	9 10 6	Feb. 18
866 866	1000 6000	Caradon Cons., c, St, Cleer 30 13 6	Sept. 1866 July, 1866	3848 Rosewarne United, c, t	4 04. 34. 16 34	and mir ato
866 866 866	20000	Carvafort [3200 £914 nd. 16800 £136 pd.]	Mar. 1866 Mar. 1865	20500 Sharlell, t, isle of man 40 Silver Brook, s-1, Carmar, 4096 Sithney Wheal Metal, t. 12000 Sortridge Cons., c, Tavist, 6000 S. Alfred Cons., c, Phillack 512 South Basset, c, Gwennap. 100 South Bryn Gwlog, t	1 12 0	Fully p July, 18 Mar. 18
866 866 866	66000	Castell Carn Dochan, g* U 8 6 —	** Ang 1966	512 South Basset, c, Gwennap.	1 0 0	June, 18 June, 18 Feb. 18
866 866	2500 16000	Central Minera, l*	April,1866 Fully pd,	1024 South Callington, s-l 6000 South Carn Brea, c, Illogan	0 10 0 174 1% 1%	July, 18
866 866 866	3000 4000	Cent Clicent, I, Filint* 2 18 0	Aug. 1866 July, 1865	2000 South Cornwall, t*	3 11 0. % . 34 1	Jan. 18 Feb. 18 May, 18
866 866	3000 16000	Coolartra & Bond*[5300 £1 pd., 10700 16s. pd.]	Fully pd. Feb. 1865	6000 S.Dolcoath&Carnarth.Con. 5000 So. Exmouth, l, Christow.		Aug. 18
866 866 866	5000 2450	Condurrow, c, t, Camborne 75 10 0. 40 Connorree, c, sul, Wicklow* 1 0 0. 16s Cook's Kitchen, c, Illogan, 19 14 9 5 5½ 6	Fully pd. July, 1866	5000 So. Exmouth, l. Christow 5000 So. Foxdale, l, I. of Man* 1024 So. Herodsfoot, l, Liskcard	3 10 0 — 9 10 0 —	Feb. 186 Mar. 186 April,186
866 866	1024 6500	Copper Hill, c, Redruth 12 10 0 —	June, 1866 Fully pd.	4000 South Lovell, t, Wendron 4000 South Minera, l, Wrexham* 96 South Pant-y-Gof. l	5 0 0 —	Mar. 186
866 866	861 8000	Cornwall Great Consols . 1 8 0 — . Crange, c, Camborne	May, 1866 July, 1866 Mar. 1866	007 So Wh Crofter a Diogram	0 13 0	May, 18
866 866	12000 2500	Crelake, c, Tavistock 3 1 0 — Crowan Consols, c, Crowan 5 11 0 —	Aug. 1865	496 So. Wh. Frances, c, 1110g.† 1 6000 South Wheal Grenville, t, c 4152 South Wheal Letsure, t, c. 400 So. Wh. Seton, c, Camborne 7 512 South Tolgus, c, Redruth	18 18 9 22½ 13 15 0 15 6 —	Feb. 18
866 866	1499	Cnowlerm I Llanidless 1 19 0	. Dec. 1864	400 So. Wh. Seton, c, Camborne 7	2 13 0 — :: 9 10 0 —	June, 18 Feb. 18 July, 18
866 866		Crowling, t, St. Austell		3000 South Toigus, c, Reduction. 3000 South Trevenna, t, c* 794 Spearne Cons., t, St. Just 280 Spearne Moor, t, St. Just	2 0 0 — 6 19 6 —	Dec. 18
866 866			May, 1866 July, 1866			May, 18 Sept. 18
· well	12800 656	Devon Great Marla* 7 0 0 . — . Devon Wheal Lopes, c* 17 0 0 . — . Drake Walls, t Calstock 2 1 0 . — . Ding Dong, t, Gulval. 48 14 6 . — .	Sept. 1865	940 St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives. 760 St. Ives Wheal Allen, t 1 8000 St. Just United, t* 1	7 10 0	May. 18
865	3000 1000	Dyfngwm I Wales 12 6 0	June, 1864 Feb. 1865	700 St. Ives Wheat Allen, 5	3000 5s. pd.] 4 0 0	Fully p Oct. 18 May, 18
865 865	512 1000	East Basset, c, Redruth :	July, 1865	920 Stray Park, c, t, Cambornet 5 5000 Swincombe Vale, t* 3500 Tin Hill, t, St. Austell	0 12 0	July, 18
865 865 865	2000	E. Bottle Hill, t, Plympton 0 6 6 —	Oct. 1865 Mar. 1865			Jan. 18
865 865 865	2000	East Chiverton, l, Perranz. 2 14 6. 2% E. Falmouth, s-l, Kenwyn. 5 0 6. — E. Grenville, c. Camborne. 3 1 0. 2% 2 2%	Sept. 1866 April,1864 May, 1866	6000 Totarne, c, Camborne 6000 Totvadden, c, Marazion	5 10 0 — ···	Jan. 18
865	4000	E. Gunnislake & S. Bed. c. 9 0 6	Aug. 1866	4440 Trevenen & Tremenheere	7 11 0 —	Nov. 18
	6000 1000	East Laxey, l, Isle of Man* 2 10 0 —	Dec. 1865 Aug. 1866	4440 Trevenen & Tremenheere 4966 Treweatha, s.l, Menhentot. 1943 Treworlis, t, Wendron 1 6400 Troedyrhiw, l* 1909 Trumpet Cons., t, Helston. 1	0 5 4	Jan. 18 Sept. 18 Mar. 18
866	5000	E. Tresavean, c, Gwennap. 0 10 0	Aug. 1866 May, 1865 Dec. 1864	1000 Trumpet Cons., t, Helston. 1	1 10 0 —	Sept. 194
665	6000	East St. Just. t* 3 0 0	Oct. 1865 Jan. 1866	6400 Tyne Head, t, c* 20000 Vale of Towy, t, Carmarth, 4200 Vigra and Clogau, c, Dolg.* 60000 Weish Gold, Dolgelly*	1 0 0	Aug. 186 Fully po Fully po
865	256 1190	East Tolgus, c, Redruth 96 0 0 — E. Wh. Agar, c, St. Cleer 12 17 0 — Fact Wheel Gyrlls t, c 3 10 0	April,1866 Jan. 1865 July 1866	20000 West Beam, t*	3 0 0 1110 1014	Fully po
865 866 866	4000 15000	East Tolgus, c, Redruth . 96 0 0	July, 1866 Nov. 1866	40000 West Clogau, g, Merioneth. 1000 West Cwm Erin, t* 2850 W. Conduurrow, t, c, Cam. 1 256 West Damsel, c, Gwennap. 3		Fully po
66				256 West Damsel, c, Gwennap. 3 3500 West Great Work, t* 12000 W.Marla & Fortescue, Lam.	8 10 0 —	Aug. 186
66	6000 10000	Fursdon, c* [5000 £1 10s.).	June, 1866 Feb. 1866 Mar. 1865	12000 W.Maria & Fortesone, Lam. 1000 West Nanty, l*	0 0 0	Feb. 186
	1026	Garden, t, Morvah 5 12 9 Garlidna Unit., t, Wendron 5 7 7	Mar. 1866 Feb. 1866	1000 West Rose Down, c, Linkin. 1 256 W. Sharp Tor. c, Rillatop., 18	5 0 0 514 5 514	Fully pd. July, 186 Mar. 186
53 65	4000 6	Gawton, c , Tavistock 3 5 6 — Gen. Min. Co. for Ireland, c 4 0 0 —	Feb. 1866 Fully pd.	1056 West Stray Park, c, Camb. 1	1 26	June, 186
64 65 62	2000 6 6144	Golch Hill, I, Flintshire 1 13 5 —	Sept. 1865 Aug. 1866	512 W. Wh. Frances, t, illoganio 5000 W. Wh. Kitty, t, St. Agnes. 10000 W. Wh. Mitty, t, St. Agnes. 1360 W. Wh. Prosper, t, Lanivet. 4996 W. Wheal Vor, t, Heiston. 8000 Wharfedale Mining Co.*.	2 13 6. 9 . 6 7	Aug. 186 Sept. 186 July, 186
63 64	486	Gothic e.I Cardigan 9 10 0	Fully pd. July, 1866 April,1868 Mar. 1866	1360 W. Wh. Prosper, t, Lanivet 4096 W. Wheal Vor, t, Heiston.	5 18 0 —	July, 186 Oot. 186 Mar. 186
64 65	2000	Gt. East Lovell, t. Helston 1 15 0	May, 1866	6000 Wilcar Agar, c, inogati		July, 180
59 64	5000 5000	Great Mona, I, Isle of Man* 3 10 0	June, 1866 June, 1866	512 Wheal Buller, Redruth 1	9 10 0 27½ 25 30	Aug. 186 May, 186 May, 186
63	6000	Gt. No. Laxey(Isle of Man)* 0 10 0 1% 1% 1% Great Retallack, s-l, b 1 17 0 12s 9s. 11s.	.Feb. 1865 .April,1866	6000 Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock	2 3 6 158 1/4 3/4	Aug. 186
,,	6000 (Great South Chiverton, s-l. 1 9 6 — Gt. So. Tolgus, c. Redruth, 0 19 6 —	.July, 1866 .Aug. 1866	4096 Wh. Edward, c, Calstock 849 Wheal Emily Henrietta, c. 1 4000 Wh. Emma, c, Buckfastlei.	6 0 0 —	Dec. 186 July, 186 July, 186
n. d. 66	6000 (Great Wheal Baddern, t 7 17 6	June, 1864 June, 1863 July, 1866	4000 Wh. Emma, c. Buckfastlel. 6000 Wheal Grenville, c. Camb. † 1024 Wh. Grylls, t. Perranuthn. 1		Aug. 186
64	1798 (Gt. Wh. Fortune, t, Breage 26 12 0 5 4 41/2 Great Wh. Metal. Breage*. 2 0 0 —	Sept. 1866 May, 1865	4860 Wheal Hartley, c, Gwinear 6000 Wheal Ida, s-l, St. Ive 1024 Wh. Kitty, t, Uny Lelantt.	2 10 1 — 0 18 0 —	May, 186 May, 186
66 66	119 (2500 (Great Work, t, Germoe100 0 0 — Grit and Stapeley, l* 10 0 0 —	July, 1864	512 Wheal Jane, 8-t, Kea 1	3 17 6	Sept. 186
66 66	6068 (Hallenheagle c Kenwyn 9 9 0 -	.Aug. 1866 .Aug. 1866	728 Wheal Margery, t, c 2 100 Wheal Mary, t, Lelant 3 6000 Wheal Mary Florence, c*.	2 14 10. — 6 2 6 —	June, 186
d.	6400 I 5000 I	Harwood, l, Durham* 0 6 0 — Havan, l, Cardigan* 4 15 0 —	.Sept. 1864 .Mar. 1866			May, 186 Aug. 186 Sept. 186
66 62 d.			July, 1866 April,1865 .June, 1866	6000 Wh. Norris, t, c, St. Cleer 80 Wheal Owles, t, St. Just 7 1024 Wh. Par, t, St. Blazey	8 8 0	Jan. 184
65 65	6000 I 3000 I	Lady Bertha, c, Tavistock† 3 17 6 — Leawood, c, l, Lydford 3 3 6 —	July, 1866 June, 1866	1024 Wh. Par, t, St. Blazey	0 13 8	. Sept. 188 . Mar. 188 . June, 188
36	963 I	Lelant Cons. t, Uny Lelant 35 00 —	.Mar. 1866 .Mar. 1863	6000 Wheat Saran, c, Redruth 1920 Wh. Trannack, c, Sithney. 2044 Wh. Tremayne, t, Gwinear		April,186
6	2000 I	Levant, c, t, St. Just	June, 1866 Jan. 1864	1200 Wheat Trevenna, t, co	8 0 0.,	Aug. 186
36 34	6000 X	Merllyn, l, Flint 3 15 6	May, 1865 Jan. 1866	4096 Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth 16 4450 Wheal Vlow, t, Perranzab 16 6000 Wheal Union, c, Redruth	7 0	June, 186 Feb. 186 June, 186
1.	4975 M	Molland, e, South Moulton 3 13 0	Sept. 1863 .Aug. 1865	, ,		
6	1024 N	Vanteos I Cardigan 1 0 0	May, 1866 Fully pd.			
6	512	Nant Minera, I. Montgom, 20 0 0	Jan. 1865	MISCELL		
	24000 N	New Cornish [12000 £1 pd., 12000 128, pd.]	.Mar. 1866 .Dec. 1864 .Aug. 1866	60000 Anglo-American Telegr.*† 10 20000 Anglo-Mexican Mint† 10 600000 Atlantic Telegraph*† 10	0 0 0 17	
	eooo N	Now East Rirch Tor t 1 26	.June, 1865 .Sept. 1866	20000 Australian Agriculturalt. 20 20000 Bolckow, Vaughan*† 1 6000 British American Land† 4		
	6400 N 400 N	Nether Hearth, I, Dafton 1 10	.May, 1865 .Mar. 1866	5348 Brit, & Irish Mag. Teleg. **106	0 0 90 85 90	:
	6400 N 5755 N	New Pembroke, t. C 0 19 0	July, 1866 May, 1866 May, 1866	27000 ChinaStmship&Lab.Coal† 1 20000 City London Real Prop. *† 1 20000 City Offices *†		:
	470 N	Sewtonards Min. Co. Down 50 0 0	Aug. 1866	20000 Consolidated Discount*f 17	2 10 0	
	400 A	New Wheal Martha, c* 1 0 0 —	Fully pd. Sept. 1866	42000 Copper Miners of Eng. † [2000 10000 Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius*† 16	£25 pd., 40000 £100 pd.].	:
	6000 N 16000 N	North Chiverton, l 2 6 0 — North Devon, s-l* 0 16 0 —	June, 1866 July, 1866	20000 E. Indian Land, Credit*†. 16 80000 Ebbw Vale Iron Co.*† 25 100000 Egyptian Com. & Tradg. *†	0 0 0 -	:
	5000 N 6000 N	No. Bolcoath, c, Camborne. 3 17 6	Aug. 1866	879975 Electric Telegraph t100	0 0 139 132 137 .	
1	16000 N	. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1 pd., 8000 8m. 6d. pd.]	July, 1865 Sept. 1866	20000 English and For. Credit*† 7 10000 Eng. & Scottish Marine*† 2 25000 Fairbairn Engineering*† 3 30000 Fore-street Warehouse*† 1	5 0 0 4 5	:
	6000 N 2000 N	North Kit Hill, t, c* 1 0 0 —	Sept. 1866	5000 Freehold Lu. & Drickin. 4	U U	. Diesy, 100
1	4000 N	With. Minera, I, Wrexham* 1 0 0 —	.Fully pd. .May, 1864	20060 General Stm. Navigation 14 4000 Hollybush Col. and Coke* 5 20000 Home and Colon. Assur. *†	0 0	May, 186
	700 N 2000 N	No. Roskear, c, Camborne. 47 50 5 No. Shepherds, I, Newlyn 6 00 —	Sept. 1866 July, 1866	20060 Hudson's Bayt	0 0 174 16341714 .	
	*****	To Theological a St Amon 1 0 0 91/ 2 91/		100000 Imperial Mercan. Credit*† 3	10 0	
	6144 N 12288 O	00. Ireserviy. c. S. Agnes 1 0 0	Feb. 1866 Aug. 1866	20000 London and Caledonian*† 5 12060 London Dist. Telegraph*† 5	0 0 3 1 11/4	
	5000 O	orsedd, l, Flintshire 0 08., —	. Aug. 1000	bond London and Glass, Sugar- 7 20		
	6400 P 6000 P	Par Consols, c, St. Blazey†. 1 17 0 — Par and St. Blazey Cons. t, c 1 16 0 —	Mar. 1866 Nov. 1866 July, 1866	64560 London & Prov. Marine*† 2 40060 Millwall Iron works*†	00	
	8465 P	Pedn-an-drea, t , Redruth 5 10 6 — b, blende; cl , coal; c , copper; g , gold;				
1		-,,, com , c, copper, 9, 80ta				

dan. 1864	1200 Wheal Trevenna, t, c* 8 0 0
*****	4096 Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth 10 10 0 1 1 14 June. 18
May, 1865	4450 Wheai Vlow, t, Perranzab. 1 7 0 Feb. 18
Jan. 1866	6000 Wheal Union, c, Redruth 5 1 11 June, 18
Sept. 1863	The state of the s
Aug. 1865	
May, 1866	
Fully pd.	
Jan. 1865	MISCELLANEOUS.
**	aris o a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a
Mar. 1866	60000 Anglo-American Telegr.*† 10 0 0 17%16 16%
Dec. 1864	20000 Anglo-Mexican Mintt 10 0 0 17
Aug. 1866	600000 Atlantic Telegraph * + 100 0 0 85 60 70
.June, 1865	20000 Australian Agriculturalt. 20 10 0., 20 ., 18 20
Sept. 1866	proce Belekow Vandhanth 19 10 0 191/ 15 191/
May, 1865	
Mar. 1866	FORD Delt & Teleb Man Welon \$4100 0 0 00 00 00 00
July, 1866	
May, 1866	
May, 1866	20000 City Offices*f 15 0 0 64% 5 6
**	50000 Commercial Uni. (Insu.) 5 0 0 614534 614
Aug. 1866	20000 Consolidated Discount* 1. 12 10 0
Fully pd.	42000 Copper Miners of Eng. † [2900 £25 pd., 40000 £100 pd.].
Sept. 1866	10000 Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius*† 10 0 0 71/2
June, 1866	20000 E. Indian Land, Credit*†. 10 0 0
July, 1866	80000 Ebbw Vale Iron Co. * † 28 0 0 12 13
April, 1866	100000 Egyptian Com. & Tradg.*† 9 0 0 3% 41/4
Aug. 1866	879975 Electric Telegraph † 100 0 0 139 132 137
Aug. 1866	20000 English and For. Credit* 7 10 0 31/2
July, 1865	10000 Eng. & Scottish Marine*† 5 0 0
Sept. 1866	25060 Fairbairn Engineering*†. 5 0 0 51/4 4 5
	30060 Fore-street Warehouse* + 10 0 0 11 1/2 10% 11 1/4
Sept. 1866	5060 Freehold Ld. & Brickm. 4 0 0 May, 180
Fully pd.	20060 General Stm. Navigation 14 0 0 27 25 27
May, 1864	4000 Hollybush Col. and Coke* 5 0 0 May, 18
June, 1866	20000 Home and Colon. Assur. * 5 0 0
Sept. 1866	100060 Hudson's Bayt 20 0 0 171416341714
July, 1866	20060 Humber Iron works*† 20 0 0
	80060 Im. Land Co. Mersailles*† 10 0 0 3%21/2 31/2
April.1866	100000 Imperial Mercan. Credit*† 7 10 0
July, 1866	80000 Joint-Stock Discount* + 10 0 0
Feb. 1866	20000 London and Caledonian*† 5 0 0 3
Aug. 1866	12060 London Dist. Telegraph * 5 0 0 1 11/4
Aug. 1866	148525 London Gen. Omnibus *† 4 0 0 3142% 31/4
** Walk 1900	5000 London and Glas. Engl. *† 20 0 0
Mar. 1866	64560 London & Prov. Marine*† 2 0 0 21/4 2 21/4
Nov. 1866	15060 Royal Mail Steam*† 60 0 0 113112 115
July, 1866	10000 Holat want occur. 1 00 0 0.1 110 110 1.

*, * Companies marked thus * have been incorporated with Limited Liability; those marked † have been admitted on the Stock Exchange

. Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon those who have the power to aid us, by forwarding any algorithms or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To share; olders, as well as those officially connected the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our owill meet with ready attention.

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